THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,951. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY Second Page—Third column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—Second Page—Fourth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—Sixth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First and second columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth column.
CLOTHING—Second Page—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
COAL AND WOOD—Second Page—Fourth column.
COAST LINE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Second Page—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Fifth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—First column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—Second Page—Third column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FINE ARTS—First Page—Sixth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—First column.
FURNITURE—First Page—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page Second column.
HOTELS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—First Page—Second column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Fourth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
LECTURE SEASON—Second Page—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—First Page—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—Seventh Page—First column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fifth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Second and third columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Third column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—First Page—Third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second, third, and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Fifth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—First column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Sixth column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—First Page—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,235 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

AN OLD LADY STRAYED FROM HOME ON THURSDAY, February 1, answering to the name of Jane Bennet; had on black alpaca dress, waterproof cloak, silk bonnet and veil, with purple trimmings. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her much grieved sons, who reside at 422 West Thirty-sixth street, new York.
JOSEPH SIGEWEN.

W. YON ST.—I WRITE TO E. C. DAMER, POST OFFICE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, ABOUT 12 O'CLOCK, IN Water street or Fulton street, a Profile Map of Hunter's Point and Astoria Railroad, drawn by C. P. Churchill. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with S. T. A. SHERWOOD, Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company, 186 Broadway. L. LEWIS.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, AT FORT WASHington, a Black Setter Dog, with the owner's name on the collar; $10 reward will be paid to any person returning him to JOHN EDWARDS, at James Gordon Bennett's, Fort Washington.

LOST—IN TRINITY CHURCH YESTERDAY AFTERnoon, a lady's Fur Collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 66 Vesey street.

LOST—A SMALL WHITISH SKYE TERRIER; answers to the name of Joe. If returned to No. 4 East Forty-eighth street the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—GOING THROUGH LEXINGTON AVENUE AND Sixty-first street to Third avenue, a sable fur Collar. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to 664 Lexington avenue.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, 4TH INST., BETWEEN Twenty-second street, Sixth avenue and Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, a gold Bracelet, valued as the gift of a deceased friend. A suitable reward will be paid by returning it to 194 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, A LARGE BLACK dog; white spot on the breast; tanned on legs. Five dollars will be paid for his delivery to the owner, 316 West Forty-second street.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating the note of Gifford, Sherman & Innis, endorsed by John Osborn Son & Co., dated 16th December, 18 1, at three months, due 19th March, for $-23 35, payable at Park Bank, the same being lost or stolen; as payment is stopped it is of no use to any one but the owner. A reward of $75 will be paid on its return to THOMAS McCULLOH, 64 Beaver street.

ON FRIDAY—ABOUT 6 P. M. ON THIRD AVENUE car, a Pocketbook with papers and $43 in money. The finder will return the papers and any part of the money he wishes to 168 East Seventy-fifth street.

STOLEN—FROM MY STABLE, AT MAMARONECK, A bay Horse, 14¾ hands high; also Wagon and Harness. Suitable reward will be paid for recovery.
C. H. BIRNEY, 72 Wall street.

REWARDS.

$75 REWARD.—LEFT IN WAGNER'S PALACE Sleeping Car, on the morning of January 30, on the arrival of the train from Boston, a pair of Solitaire Diamond Earrings, in a maroon colored case. The finder, by leaving the same at 16 West Tenth street, New York city, will receive the above reward.

$100 REWARD.—FOR GOLD OPEN FACE WATCH and the Slide and Garnet Ring attached, lost on Fourth ave. car on evening of Jan. 31, near Twenty-sixth street; No. 5,713; inscription inside, dated "Troy, March 28, 1-67." Return to office St. James Hotel, Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth street. No questions asked.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1852) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES.—EDSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, rooms 14 and 15, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMmittee on the Observe of Trades Union strike will be held at the Exchange, on Monday, February 12, at 2 P. M. All associations or employers in any of the various trades now affected, or thereafter in danger of being affected by these strikes and the odious rules of the trades unions, are invited and requested to send a delegate to this meeting.
W. F. SENSEL, Secretary of Produce Exchange Committee.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE INdustrial Land Steam Company or owning the Company money are requested to call on E. McMURDY, at the St. James Hotel, between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning or from 5 to 7 in the evening.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., 382 West Fifteenth street. Inquire at office, 24 and 26 Bank street, near Bleecker.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who can get a liberal surrender value for an absolute sale, can hear of the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency of Liberty street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries, official drawings of above charges on com. J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway, Park Place box 6,000, 156 Fulton street; also 208 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, FIFTH CLASS NO. 107—FEB. 2, 1872.
[illegible]
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 108—FEB. 3, 1872.
[illegible]
PADUCAH FIFTH CLASS NO. 37—FEB. 3, 1872.
[illegible]
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 38—FEB. 3, 1872.
[illegible]
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Louisville, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway. Prize orders for 4,000.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—A MEETING OF THE depositors will be held at the Bleecker street branch, Broadway and 12 13th street, on Monday evening, February 5, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of every depositor is especially requested.
ARCH. JOHNSTON, Chairman of Committee.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for January 28, by JOSEPH BATES, 198 Broadway, room 4.

PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SUED BY J. & J. COLman please communicate with the undersigned.
F. J. THURNER, 15 & 17 Chambers street.
JOHN F. FLYNN, 208 Washington street.
S. H. HART, 289 Greenwich street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO chapter 240 the laws of 1872, that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the city and county of New York will be held at the Comptroller's office, in the New Court House, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, February 5, 1872.
Dated NEW YORK Feb. 3, 18 2.
RICHARD A. STORRS, Clerk.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS, JOSEPH PLATES & CO., 25 Wall street, New York. Post office box 4,284.

ROYAL SAXON GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—OFFICIAL drawings of January 8 on file. 115 Nassau street.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH.

STUYVESANT BANK.
A meeting of the depositors and creditors of the Stuyvesant will be held at the Bank building, 744 Broadway on Monday, February 5, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of proceeding against the said bank, being closed by bank examiner. The attendance of depositors is earnestly requested.
ED. MILLER,
JOHN A. DIX GAN, } Committee.
S. T. GORDON,

SANBORN & CO., PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS, UNder the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The prescriptions from the College clinique put up at this store.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba Jan. 23. Krolinsky, class 153, Nos. 46, 16, 12 drew $35,000. Address DALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVE'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c. Medicines for all diseases. Choice seed ing Geraniums.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable as we conduct this branch of our business on the same plan as our other business, on the same strict honorable principles which govern the reliable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Horse Mart and Salesroom,
108 Liberty, 8 s, 44, 46 ew Church. 108, 110, 112 Cedar streets,
THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Six head superior work Horses, large, fine workers, and are finished in good condition, and all warranted true and gent e.
One gray coupe Horse, 16¼ hands, 7 years; a superior driver in all harness; elegant and true.
One top Buggy and set Harness.
One Express Wagon and Harness.
One Canadian Pony Horse, 14 hands, sound, kind and true.
The work horses in this sale are some of the best we have sold this winter. Sale positive.

A GREAT SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF sale and Portland Sleighs,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK M.,
at the Carriage Repository of
S. E. BATES, 1,505 BROADWAY, near Forty-sixth street, comprising forty single and family Sleighs, by Kimball and other first-class makers.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.

A.—CARRIAGE OF NAPOLEON III.
A.—We have on exhibition and for sale at our warerooms a Carriage of the Emperor Napoleon III., imported by Mr. Studebaker. As it is very different from those manufactured in this country and interesting from association it supposes an object of much curiosity. The public are cordially invited to call and see it.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
East Twenty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue,
our only place of business in this city.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand Carriages, various styles, at extremely low prices, viz.:—Coupe Rockaway, light Coupe, Victoria, Park Wagon, four Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagon, light Rockaway, several Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways $180, leather top Buggies $140, Pony Phaetons $155, top Ponies $150, depot Wagons $135, Express Wagons $160. All of our own manufacture.

A.—ELEGANT LIGHT LANDAULET, PATENT TOP, raised seats, pole and shafts, Hann's make; cost $1,700, for $1,100; used four times. Several second hand Carriages. HANN, 10 East Fourth street.

A LOT OF HORSES JUST FROM THE COUNTRY for sale—Fit for all kinds of business; also a few low priced Horses, fit for carts trucks, stoneboat or any kind of business. Inquire at 641 Canal street, corner Washington.

AN ELEGANT SLEIGH FOR SALE—BUILT BY GOULD of Albany; seats four persons; been used but a few times. Also a set of Double Harness. Apply at THOMPSON'S Stable, 125 East Thirteenth street.

ALI HI SINGLE KIMBAL PORTLAND SLEIGH—Cost $250, and String of Bells, for sale at less than half cost, at ABBITT'S, corner Seventh av. and Twenty-second st.

CUTTERS.—TWO ELEGANT, FINELY TRIMMED Cutters for sale cheap; also handsome Bearskin Robe; cost $85; price $35. 131 West Twenty-fifth street.

DOCTOR'S WAGONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Both in first class condition, at 65 Crosby street, in the rear.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING NO USE FOR them, will sell at a bargain two Sleighs; one elegant three-seated family Sleigh, in perfect order; also a Portland Cutter. Apply to A. GRAHAM, Union Stable, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG HORSES, ALL IN GOOD working condition. Kind and true in any harness. Warranted sound. Prices $75 to $250. Grocery store 599 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE-SEAT AND ONE TWOseat and six light Sleighs, all in good order; ten straps robes, six Wagon Poles, three pairs of Shafts, good as new. Apply at 186 West Fourth street, in the stable.

FOR SALE 16 GOOD LOW PRICED WORK HORSES, suitable for all business, at stables 208 East Fortieth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANADIAN PONY, SEVEN YEARS; kind, heavy chunk; suitable for butcher or baker; 14½ hands high; sell at half price. 380 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

FOUR CHEAP WORK HORSES FOR SALE—MUST BE sold, as the owner has no further use for them. Inquire at 25 Goerck street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.—BUFFALO Robes, $5 to $12; brown and black Robes, White Wolf Robes, Red Fox, Kangaroo, Horse Blankets, Beaver Cloaks, $1 each; Blue Army Overcoats, $3. 103 Chambers street.

PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE—COLOR brown, 16 hands high; young and sound, with good action; either of them at for coupe. At private stable, 155 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, CARRIAGES.—GREAT REduction in prices. Lot second hand and slightly soiled at bargains. Large assortment of Harness. Three light Coupes cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
Bells, Carriages, Blankets.
A large assortment. Sleighs of all kinds sold at 40 per cent cheaper than early winter prices. Come one, come all.
WM. H. GRAY, 29 and 31 Wooster street, near Canal.

SILVER-PLATED HARNESS—A PARTY, HAVING imported to private order a set each of single and double Harness, with silver-plated mountings, very superb and of best quality, by a first-class West End London maker, will sell at a reasonable price. Address S. F. H., Herald office.

TO FLYING HORSE OR GIDDY COACH MAKERS.—Wanted to purchase, a good article in the above line; the horse to stand three or four abreast. Address by letter, G. TURNER, 358 Dicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$125—BAY MARE, SEVEN YEARS, 15 HANDS; fit for any light business. Low style and action; warranted sound and kind. 252 seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DIAMONDS.—WE HAVE ON SALE SOME VERY DEsirable Diamond Rings, Ear-rings made and unset, at about 25 per cent less than the usual prices; all white stones of the first quality.
HOWARD & CO.
865 Broadway, New York.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Manufactured by
A. GOLAY, L. RESS BE & SONS,
Geneva, 21 Quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WOULD LIKE TO RENT for one year, on or before May 1, the lower part of a modern sized house. Must be in a respectable neighborhood and on the west side, between canal and Twentieth streets. Address, stating full particulars, R. R. L., herald office.

A.—WANTED, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Rooms for respectable private lodging house in the city; to change for a service of SHIPMAN, PORTLAND & SEA SONS, 1,205 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING, a Factory, near the city, two stories high and 50 feet front preferred. Address, with full particulars, J. H. P., box 252 Herald office.

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, by a single gentleman, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues. Address, stating terms, J. C., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT, A FARM OF FROM 30 TO 40 ACRES, good house, frost, &c., within 5 miles of New York. Address W., box 1,606 Post office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOTEL IN NEW YORK, UNfurnished, situated one or two stories high, and in the vicinity of Fulton ferry. Address, with particulars and the address, C. S., Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE.—ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HIGH CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
OIL PAINTINGS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on Friday and Saturday, February 9 and 10, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of European and American Oil Paintings.
The pictures will be on exhibition on Tuesday, February 6.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, BACON & RAVEN, MAKER; AXMINSTER, MILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS; FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Wednesday, February 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 406 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN PLACE,
all the elegant furniture contained in said house, comprising in part
Rosewood and Walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suites; Curtains, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, &c., French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, China and Glass Ware, together with the Kitchen Utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Second hand Household Furniture,
Office Furniture, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, February 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, painted Cottage Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Extension and Centre Tables, walnut Dining Room Chairs, in hair cloth; Spanish Rockers, Spring Mattresses, Refrigerators, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Bookstands, Gas Stoves, Arm Chairs, &c.
Also
a large assortment of Office Furniture, sitting and standing Desks, Safes, Revolving Chairs, High Stools, Letter Presses, Stoves, Pigeon Holes, Book Racks, &c.
Also
a Rustic Suit, three pieces, Bar Counter and Partition.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847).
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bowery, 37 Bowery and 5 Great Jones st.,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Details in time.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR
housekeepers, hotel keepers and the trade.
Large Household Furniture sale
at the elegant brown stone mansion
262 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue,
This (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, precisely.
Parlor Magnificent rosewood 7/8 octave Pianoforte, six beautiful Parlor Suits; Sofas; sixty-six carpets with satin brocatel and reps; Turkish Parlor Suit, seven pieces, made to order for $800; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Etageres, Cabinets, gilded and marble top Tables, 3 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sideboard, Extension Tables, China, Glass and Silver ware, servants' Furniture, &c. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.—AUGUSTE MARTINEZ & CO., Auctioneers.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
On this day (Monday) at the residence of M. H. Drake, Esq., 56 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th aves., commencing 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin brocade and reps; Etageres, Cabinets, Bookcases, Bronzes, Paintings by eminent artists, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Clocks, Ornaments, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Wardrobes, sideboards, Mattresses, Extension Tables, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware, Linens, Chinaware, Table Cutlery; also Furniture servants' apartments.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianofortes, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.
This (MONDAY) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell the whole complete first class household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, at private residence, 120 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avenues. Catalogue comprises over 400 lots, namely—Mirrors, Carpets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Extension and Centre Tables, walnut Dining Room Chairs, in hair cloth; Spanish Rockers, Spring Mattresses, Refrigerators, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Bookstands, Gas Stoves, Arm Chairs, &c.
Also
a large assortment of Office Furniture, sitting and standing Desks, Safes, Revolving Chairs, High Stools, Letter Presses, Stoves, Pigeon Holes, Book Racks, &c.
Also
a Rustic Suit, three pieces, Bar Counter and Partition.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847).
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bowery, 37 Bowery and 5 Great Jones st.,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Details in time.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR
housekeepers, hotel keepers and the trade.
Large Household Furniture sale
at the elegant brown stone mansion
262 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

YACHTING.

General Meeting of the New York Yacht Club.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year The America's Cup—Interesting Report on the International Races—Principle in Regard to Challenge Cups Clearly Defined—Another Letter from Mr Ashbury on Time Allowance—The Charges of the English Yachtsman Against the New York Club—His Prize Cups To Be Returned.

The first general meeting of the New York Yacht Club for the year 187 was held at the club rooms on the last inst. Vice Commodore William P Douglas in the chair There was a full attendance including the owners of the following named yachts:—Alarm, Alice Columbia, Dauntless, Dhuhlwine, Dashaway, Egeria, Fleetwing, Idalia, Miss Jessie, Josephine, Katie, Lancashire, Magic, Magic Palmer, Sappho, Sunshine, Resolute, Vivern, Gracie, Josie, Katie, Sallie C, Tidal Wave and Undine.

Secretary Charles A Minton read the minutes, which were approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—Commodore James G Bennett Jr, Vice Commodore William Douglas, Rear Commodore Franklin Osgood, Secretary Charles A. Minton, Treasurer Shepard Homans, Measurer A W Craven.

The meeting next proceeded to the appointment of a legislative committee, which the following gentlemen were named as said committee:—J. Haight, William P Douglas and Henry Steers. The House Committee was then nominated and elected, as follows:—Philip Schuyler, Frederick Wolfe, W H Major, J H Draper and Luther Westray.

The Commodore of the Club took the chair at this stage of the proceedings and the naming of a day for the annual meeting being in order Mr. Dickerson moved that it take place on the second Thursday in June. The resolution was carried.

Mr Philip Schuyler chairman of the Regatta Committee presented the report duly published of the June regatta which was adopted.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Mr. Schuyler of the Committee on Arrangements for contest with Dauntless for America's Cup" then read the following report which was accepted and ordered to be filed:—

C. A. Minton, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club:

SIR—The committee appointed to arrange the contest for the America Cup under challenge by the Royal Harwich Yacht Club through James Ashbury, Esq., with the schooner yacht Livonia, beg leave to submit their final report.

The committee was appointed on the 4th October, 1871, its action being subject to the decision of the club, and was instructed to report at a meeting to be held on the 10th of the same month.

On the 10th October at a meeting of the club the committee submitted the correspondence between them and Mr Ashbury which was considered and the race arranged at 30 the conditions of the race being the following resolution was then passed:—

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee be instructed to arrange with Commodore Ashbury as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, a match of three races to decide between the possession of the America Cup now held by this club and the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, the first two successful races over the regular course of the New York Yacht Club, and three over a special course, the first two successful races over the regular course of the New York Yacht Club and three over a special course, the first two successful races over the special course to be decided by the committee shall be the winners of the races, and the committee shall be authorized to arrange the races shall be sailed to the rules and regulations of the New York Yacht Club, the wind and weather on the days of races shall determine the possession of the cup.

A copy of this resolution was sent the same day to Mr. Ashbury, and the following correspondence which is herewith submitted, was published on the occasion was read. It will be seen with the instructions given to the committee are as follows:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

JAMES ASHBURY, Esq., Commodore Royal Harwich Yacht Club—

DEAR SIR—Your communication of this date is at hand, by which we are pleased to learn that a negotiation is about to come to a successful conclusion, and that you have a series of seven races in a cutter yacht of your own, made in October to answer the requirements of Rule 1 of the Deed of Gift, which Yacht will only have to sail over the course proposed with the understanding that a great race of the days, viz.:

MONDAY, Oct. 16.—New York Yacht Club Course.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.—Twenty miles to windward from Sandy Hook Lightship to buoy.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19.—Home.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21.—Sandy Hook Lightship Course as above.

MONDAY, Oct. 23.—New York Yacht Club Course.

TUESDAY, Oct. 24.—Sandy Hook Lightship Course as above.

And we propose to start on Monday morning at ten o'clock from the starting line. We remain, yours truly,

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Chairman
SHEPARD GANDY,
ROBERT S. HONE,
PHILIP SCHUYLER,
CHARLES A. MINTON.

Per C. A. MINTON, Secretary of Committee.

It was also verbally agreed that the committee should confine its selection of a yacht on each day to one of the boats reported by them in their communication to Mr Ashbury of October 9, viz.—Columbia, Dauntless, Palmer and Sappho.

In regard to this correspondence the committee beg leave to remark that its tedious length and somewhat acrimonious character on the part of Mr. Ashbury arises from some supposed right claimed by him, to sail as many races on successive days for this cup with one vessel as he can obtain foreign yacht Clubs to appoint him and his yacht as representatives of their club and squadron. He overlooks the fact that the deed of gift in the cup carefully guards against any such sharp practice, which would not only make the contest ridiculous, but would enable a very inferior yacht to win the cup by securing one out of twelve, seven or more trials as would almost certainly do the result.

The clause alluded to in the deed of gift is the one which requires six months notice to be given by the challenger before the race can come off.

It is a well established principle in regard to challenge cups or trophies of any kind that when under acceptance a challenge from any one party no action can be taken with any other until the existing issue is decided.

There are many good reasons for this acknowledged rule—among others the very obvious one that, as the cup may be retained for the pending challenge, it could not be expected that time or money should be wasted in making preparations in advance to hold what may have passed into the hands of another. It, therefore, Mr Ashbury desires, as he has a right to do, to send two or three different challenges with one yacht from twenty different clubs, and any one of them, say the first on the list, has been accepted, the club holding the Cup to avoid such an unsportsmanlike contest, would unquestionably require that the six months notice from the remaining clubs should date succeeding after the termination of the preceding event so that six years would elapse before the business was finally closed up.

On the other hand, if by accident or design several clubs should desire to contend for the Cup at about the same time, each with its own representative yacht, the club in possession (and we suppose confidently in such a case for the action of the New York Yacht Club) would in all probability waive the required notice and meet their competitors in a sportsman like spirit, avoiding any unnecessary delay arising from accidental causes.

In the present instance from the first telegram of the New York Yacht Club through Commodore Bennett, dated June 5, 1871, giving the six months notice, to the last letter of this committee dated October 13, 1871 Mr Ashbury has been the only foreign organized as representing the Royal Harwich Yacht Club and no other has the slightest personal authority for placing the communications upon the said Club for its consideration.

RACE BACK.

MONDAY, Oct. 16.—New York Yacht Club course, wind variable, Columbia, Dauntless, Sappho, wind light, Columbia winner by 1m. 4s.

SECOND RACE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.—Outside course, twenty miles from Lightship and return, to windward going and running, Yacht to select course, Columbia, heavy wind, Dauntless winner by 1m. 30s.

The committee regret to be obliged to report Mr Ashbury's steadfast refusal to start his yacht in this race. The following letter, however, will explain matters to the committee—

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

TO THE SAILING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—

GENTLEMEN—Inasmuch as the time for the last race to be sailed by the Dauntless against the Columbia was the second on the list, and the Livonia was the second on the main board, passing to the northward on starboard tack, while the Columbia was on the port tack, and having a large advantage over the Livonia, she was at a disadvantage in the start, and the race was not a fair one, and therefore I do not consider myself bound by the decision of the committee in favor of the Columbia. Moreover, I am informed that the Columbia was not sailed in the regular race, but was sailed in a special race, and

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII ..... No. 36

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. — JULIUS CÆSAR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. — LOVE'S PLEASURE AND LOVE'S PAIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st. — FRENCH HIPPODRAMATICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. — JOHN GALTH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WILL HALLEY AS TONY AND CLEOPATRA.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA OF IVANHOE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Seventh av.—PERSIAN; OR, CUT THE RELIABLE.—Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DARING DICK THE BRIGADIER BOY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS AND BURLESQUE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, 127 and 129 West Thirty-fourth st.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ENTERTAINMENTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 472 and 474 Sixth av. and 57th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—PERFORMANCES ON THE ORGAN.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth av.—THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL, Harlem.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 5, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Richard Wagner: An Interview with the "Musician of the Future"—The British Parliament: Legislative Assemblage on Tuesday, February 6; Party Struggle of the Gladstone Ministerialists and Disraeli and Other Oppositionists: The Queen's Speech. Election of a New Speaker; Sketch of Speaker Denison and History of the Speakership; Ministerial Exposition of the Condition of the Nation; The Case of Ireland and Position of Scotland—Mexico: Herald Special Report from Matamoros; A Band of Revolutionists Surprised by the Juarists—News from Australasia—The Japanese Ambassadors at Salt Lake City—News from Washington.
4—Religious: A Great Crush at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; Sermon by Miss Smiley; The Farewell of the Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church; Dr. Porter on Vital Christianity; Dr. Dix on Married Life and Free Love Heresies; Sermons by Drs. Williams, McGlynn, Dix, Porter and Cuyler; Father McNerny, Messrs. Hepworth, Lothrop and Beecher, and Miss Smiley—Dedication of a Catholic church in Newark—The Sermons in the HERALD—The Assault on Scully—The Nun of Kenmare.
5—Yachting: General Meeting of the New York Yacht Club; Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year; The America's Cup; Interesting Report on the International Races; Principle in Regard to Challenge Cups Clearly Defined; Another Letter from Mr. Ashbury on Time Allowance; The Charges of the English Yachtsman Against the New York Club; His Prize Cups to be Returned—Alexis in Kentucky: A Brilliant Reception at Louisville; Story of a St. Louis Fortune; The Grand Duke Charmed by a Kansas Girl; Visit to the Mammoth Cave; Mrs. General Custer Avenged for the Miss Spotted Tail Kiss—Music and the Drama—The International Musical Peace Jubilee—Domestic Intelligence—Brooklyn Affairs—Pickpockets Arrested.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Alabama Claims and the old Bad Faith of England: Shall it be Peace or War?"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from SIXTH Page)—Shall It Be War? Great Excitement in England and the United States on the Alabama Treaty Question; The Subject from Both Standpoints; England Wants to Recede; America Will Stand Firm; A Full Settlement or None; Grant Putting His Foot Down; Eight Hundred Millions Sterling the Lowest Estimate of Our Full Claim, Direct and Indirect; The British Minister Begging America to Reconsider; The Counts in One Indictment for the Geneva Arbitrators; Fish Anxious About His Treaty; The British Parliament to Discuss the Position; The Washington Treaty.
8—Europe: Pio Nono Bestowing Blessings on His Visitors in the Vatican; The New Mail Route to India; Effect of President Thiers' Protectionist Ideas in France; The Agitation in Ireland Regarding Denominational Education—The Sleighing Carnival; Fun and Frolic in Central Park; Joy and Jollity the Order of the Day—The Pacific Coast—Not so Good as Might Be—The Chicago Fire Fund—Crushed By the Ice—Fire in Thirty-third Street—The February Term of the Courts—Court Calendars for To-Day—Marriages and Deaths.
9—The T. A. B. Teetotallers: Convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies—Important Railroad Meeting—Legislation for the Poor—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets—City Government Proceedings.
10—Shall It Be War? (Continued from Seventh Page)—Telegraph: What Has Been Accomplished by the International Telegraphic Conference; The Convention Concludes Its Labors—The Sandwich Islands—Important to Shippers—Obituary—Weather Report—Miscellaneous Telegrams—European and Havana Markets—New York City News—Art Notes—Naval Intelligence—Shooting Affray in Central Park—Personal Notes—A Relic of Colonial Times—Violating the Excise Law—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Our Railroads: The Railroad Builders of This Session of Congress; What They Are About—The Russo-German Alliance; The German and the Old Russian Parties; German Sympathies of the Emperor and the French Sympathies of the Heir Apparent; Enormous War Preparations; What For?—Romance of the Ragged Mountain: Born a Pauper, Died a Millionaire; Strange History of a Successful Speculator; Struggle for a Miner's Money Bags—Another Victim of the Chicago Fire—Crisfield (Md.) Oyster Trade—The Proposed International Boat Race—Government Arms for Sale.
12—Murder in Illinois: A Refugee Prussian Nobleman Killed by His Hired Man—Advertisements.

IF WE GO TO WAR WITH ENGLAND it will settle all trouble about tariffs. Every manufacturer in the land would rejoice. Pennsylvania and pig iron would rejoice. War with England means the triumphant development of native industry.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The HERALD special despatch from Matamoros, Mexico, which we publish to-day, brings news of the continuance of a sad state of affairs on the border line of the neighboring territory. The rival combatants are approaching to a condition of savagery. A party of sleeping soldiers were surprised by one of the leaders of an opposing force and all the officers executed on the moment. Others were held as prisoners. People who were inclined to be peaceful—of many such remain out there—were kept in a continual state of alarm by the operations of Cortina and Palacios.

THE IRISH ENGLISH HATERS would swallow Canada while we settled with Old England ourselves.

The Alabama Claims and the Old Bad Faith of England—Shall It Be Peace or War?

Less than twelve months on the controversy growing out of the hostile action of the British government during our southern rebellion, which for ten years had been a constant source of excitement and angry feeling between the two nations, appeared to be at last in a fair way for an honorable solution, by the signing of the Treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commission, through whose efforts this result was reached, were armed with full powers to accomplish all at which they aimed. There was no limitation to their authority to treat each with the other or to settle all controverted points in accordance with their best judgment, and their work finally received the required approval of the British Parliament and the American Congress. The English members of the Commission were made familiar with the position held by the American government, and with the character of the claims, direct and indirect, that were to be presented on our behalf against the British nation. The American members of the Commission, on the other hand, were sensible of the character of the claims that would be certain to form part of those laid before the Court of Arbitration under the head of claims of British subjects. The very preamble adopted in the Treaty of Washington shows that these controverted points were thoroughly understood, and lay at the basis of the proposed settlement by arbitration. "Whereas," says the treaty, "differences have arisen between the government of the United States and the government of Her Britannic Majesty, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims; and whereas Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express in a friendly spirit the regret felt by Her Majesty's government for the escape under whatever circumstances of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels; now, in order to remove all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration," &c. The form and composition of the Tribunal having been stipulated, the treaty proceeds to define its duties:—"The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively." Words could not make the obligations of the parties to the treaty more binding or the duty of the Court of Arbitration and Award more plain. With the full knowledge of the character of the American demands direct and indirect before them, the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, speaking in her name and in the name of her government, solemnly agreed that "all complaints and claims" of every description on the part of the United States "growing out" of acts committed by the Anglo-Confederate privateers should be submitted to the Geneva Court for consideration and settlement, and the Court was required to examine and adjudicate upon them.

There could be no misinterpretation, then, of the meaning and scope of the Treaty of Washington. How was the High Commission, through whose labors it was brought about, called into existence? By the efforts and at the earnest desire and solicitation of the British government. The government of the United States was in no haste or anxiety to press a settlement of our differences with the British nation. The American people were well satisfied that the controversy forced upon us by the unfriendly attitude of England during our great struggle for national existence should be suffered to work itself out to a legitimate result in the due course of time. But Her Britannic Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers were anxious that the disagreeable precedent of the Alabama should be placed out of the way and that friendly relations should be established on a surer basis between the British monarchy and the Western republic. England's prayer and England's plea were then for peace. France and Germany had been at war, and the result of the bloody strife had been the prostration of England's old ally and the overtoppling of one of the supposed strongest thrones of Europe. England, wisely profiting by the lesson, proposed a new alliance of commerce and peace between the two strong, English-speaking nations of the world. Let us settle all our old quarrels, was her appeal to America, and cement such close friendship between our people as nature prompts and approves. The government of the United States responded favorably to the proposals, against the sentiment of two-thirds of its people: the Joint High Commission was named, the Washington Treaty was signed, and the Court of Arbitration and Award designated under its provisions was called into existence. Nothing remained but the trial of the causes to be brought before that tribunal. The citizens and the press of the United States, although better disposed to suffer the national claims against the British nation to remain at interest on good security than to entrust them to the verdict of a foreign Court, endorsed the plan of settlement and accepted the rose-colored termination of our heated controversies with pestilence, Alabama as an accomplished fact.

Such was the situation but yesterday as it were, and to-day all is changed. England, true to her traditions and faith, so bitterly manifested in our darkest hours of trial, repudiates in advance the action of the Court she has herself created, and essays to overthrow the settlement for which she has so long been an importunate beggar at our doors. Her press teems with violent abuse of America and boastful threats of war in preference to the payment of any award that may be made against her. Having, through her High Commissioners, agreed that all claims of every description for depredations committed by the privateers she herself sent forth to prey upon our commerce and aid in our destruction, or for damages "growing out" of their action shall be presented to the Court, she insolently threatens to withdraw from the Geneva Conference unless the American nation will consent to stultify itself by agreeing to present only claims of which she herself approves. According to the interesting cable despatch in yesterday's *Herald* the Chief Justice of England has officially counselled the British Cabinet that they must recede from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war, and a declaration to that effect is by some looked for in the Queen's speech. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain that the English press is as overbearing and belligerent in its tone as if the armies of Lee were still entrenched around Richmond and the Anglo Confederate privateers still burning our ships and murdering our seamen on the ocean. It is also true that the representatives of the British government at Washington have been instructed to make proposals of accommodation and compromise to our government, the very mention of which is an insult to the nation. There is no doubt that a great deal of this British clamor arises from political causes. On one side stand the tories, eager to create a public sentiment against Mr. Gladstone and his supporters, on the other side, the partisan organs and orators of the administration stripe, anxious, by the adoption of a bullying tone towards America, to force a concession from our government that shall suffice to satisfy the popular whim. The American people have confidence in President Grant, and will be satisfied to leave the honor of the nation in his hands. Of one stern fact the English government and the English people may rest well assured that a deplorable war must almost inevitably be the consequence of an evasion of an honorable settlement of the differences between the two nations under the tribunal which they have themselves selected.

We claim no more than the Court of Arbitration shall decide to be our due; we will accept no less. By this high Court, and not by a British rabble or partisan press, must the claims of the American nation of every class and description be adjusted. If in the opinion of the tribunal selected under the Treaty of Washington the action of the British government makes the British nation liable for the loss of our commerce and the prolongation of our civil war, the damages that may be awarded therefor must be paid peaceably or will be collected at the point of the bayonet.

FROM AUSTRALASIA we have news advices, overland by telegraph from San Francisco, which show that the export of wool from the antipodes to the United States is becoming a heavy item in the colonial commerce. What becomes of Australia in the event of a war between England America? Would she come voluntarily into the Union or be forced in?

IF THE IRISH WISH FOR HOME LIBERATION, instead of home rule under England, perhaps they will obtain it, as one result of a war between the American government and England on the subject of the Alabama claims.

THE CINCINNATI *Commercial* expresses surprise at the hospitality extended to Duke Alexis by the good people of Louisville, Ky., considering that the Duke's regal father was an abolitionist of the first class. Southern people have seldom been known to be wanting in hospitality to strangers, unless they are imposed upon by some canting or howling carpet-bagger from New England and other pretentious Puritanical localities.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND has been a question the possibility of which Englishmen deny since the days of Bonaparte. With the aid of seven millions of Irish enemies within the British Isles we think it could be answered in the affirmative.

DOUBTLESS CORRECT—The opinion that the game of Mr. Greeley and nearly the whole company of the anti-Grant republicans is: first, to move heaven and earth to defeat General Grant at the Philadelphia Convention; and, failing in these efforts, secondly, to out-Herod Herod, Conkling and Murphy, in their hurrahs for Grant.

THE WARRIOR CASTES OF INDIA—Looshais, Affghans, Sepoys and others—would soon hear of the occurrence of war between the Americans and England. The Russians and the Chinese would inform them of the fact.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.—The reduction by Colonel Stebbins to the number of fifteen hundred of the workmen on the public parks is a marked retrenchment, and we are assured it will prove a genuine reform. We hope so.

CANADA WILL GET INTO THE AMERICAN UNION if the United States goes to war with England. Good for the Canadians. A happy chance.

THOSE GENTLE SAVAGES, THE APACHES, are at it again, or, rather, they have not yet left off murdering travellers and robbing mail coaches. General Crook has sent word to them that they must give up these pastimes after the 15th instant, go on their reservations and scalp none but the members of the Society of Friends. If they do not be will send Bergh after them.

AN AMERICAN FLEET BACKED by an army of democratic volunteers marching through Canada could liberate Newfoundland from British rule in case of war. It would become an important point in our hands, giving us almost the command of the route from Europe this way.

THE DUBUQUE *Telegraph* bears the name of ex-senator Grimes for President. We thought the good old gentleman had gone to the bosom of Abraham long ago.

WAR WITH ENGLAND means annexing Canada. We would send the British flag after the British troops that forgot it in the New Dominion. It means freedom and commercial life for the Kanucks and new stars for our banner.

Movements of the City Reform Democracy—No Quarter to Tammany.

The City Democratic Reform General Committee, under the guidance of Senator O'Brien, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., H. L. Clinton, Samuel Courtney, Benjamin Wood, John Kelly, Judge Spalding and other conspicuous reformers, had a rousing meeting at Apollo Hall on Saturday night last. After certain routine proceedings strong resolutions were adopted, in which these democratic reformers declare "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against the remains of the Tammany Ring; that "the Tammany Society or Columbian Order is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people," that the democracy owe this secret Order "no allegiance whatever, but spurns its authority and regards with indifference" the attempts of this played-out concern to re-establish the council fires of the democracy in the old Wigwam, "which will be hereafter remembered only as the graveyard of the Tammany Ring;" that to put an end to its frauds upon the democracy and its depredations on the City Treasury the Tammany charter ought to be annulled, and that no countenance must be given to "any pretended Democratic General Committee" emanating from Tammany.

Here, then, the tables being turned, we may say to "the Boss" and his Tammany braves—killed, wounded and missing—"what are you going to do about it?" You may put Mr Tweed at the head of the "Americus Club," with three cheers and a tiger; you may make him again, if you like, the chief of the Sachems; but flanked out of the New Court House by Mr. Green and his seventy elders, and out of Albany by the Holy Alliance of reform, such as it is, what chance is there in these days for a Tammany General Democratic Committee? There is not the ghost of a chance. The cause of Tammany is the "lost cause" of New York; and there must be an iron-clad oath of loyalty on reconstruction, a removal of certain political disabilities, a weeding out of the Tammany Ku Klux, a general amnesty and a new departure before the badly crippled braves of "the Ring" can be admitted to the communion of the reform democracy. What the capture of Richmond was to Jeff Davis and his Confederates our last November election was to "the Boss" and his Sachems. It was the battle of Sedan and the *dethronement* of the empire of "the Ring."

WE WOULD MANUFACTURE OUR COTTON in case of a war with England. The pauper labor of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield would be driven into revolution for bread. If they went into the army they would be food for our powder.

The Colombian Government and the Steamer Montijo.

It is seen by our correspondence from Panama, published on Saturday, with what adroitness and petty quibbling the Spanish-Americans endeavor to get rid of claims against them. It is always the same when any claim is made against them by citizens of the United States. They appear to think our government will bear any amount of provocation with patience and without resorting to extreme measures to enforce the claims of our citizens. The Montijo was an American steamer, having an American register, and sailing under the United States flag, was commanded and manned by Americans, and had permission from the Colombian government to enter and navigate rivers within the State. She was seized while at anchor by one of the contending factions at Panama and forced to carry arms and ammunition for their service, the same faction having been so far successful in their enterprise as to compel a treaty of peace with the Colombian government. The United States took up this case in behalf of our citizens, and because the flag had been thus insulted. By instruction from Washington our representative at Bogota made reclamation of the Colombian government. It was so plain a case that any one might have expected the Colombian government would have paid damages and have made the proper apology at once. But it appears now that the Attorney General, or Procurator, of the State of Panama, has made officially a miserable legal quibble to prevent justice being done. It can hardly be possible that our government will tolerate such a subterfuge. The only way to treat these people is to firmly insist upon reparation. The Spanish-American republics would not venture to act in such a manner with England or any other great Power. They presume upon the forbearance of the United States. Though they are weak, and think that our government is too magnanimous to hold them to account, it is time they should be taught to respect international obligations.

WE SHALL NOT WANT FOR VOLUNTEERS in a war with England. There are two million able-bodied Irishmen here longing for a chance.

AN ATTEMPT to introduce the villanous old game laws of England into this country has been made in the Ohio Legislature by the introduction of a bill making property of wild game. A flock of wild geese seems to have taken refuge in the legislative halls of Ohio this winter.

IT IS STATED that a well-known colored man will be a candidate for Congress before the republican nominating Convention in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) district. Is there anything very surprising in this? The South has been obliged to bow down before ebony idols; why should not the West have a chance to perform similar acts of worship for the almighty nigger?

IN GIVING the rule of "God and the Constitution" to the Convention of parsons in Cincinnati, why is not credit given therefor to the author of the phrase—Santa Anna, or some other old Mexican cripple?

THE CONVICTS in the Kansas State Prison are at liberty to attend divine worship or not, as their consciences dictate. What a happy set of Christians they must be!

PRIVATEERING ON THE OCEAN is a work at which two can play, as England will find out, perhaps, before the Alabama claims case is finally settled.

NO BACKING DOWN. We are satisfied to leave our case to impartial arbitration, and will accept of no other than a just and honorable settlement.

The State Printing Job—Is the Legislative Investigation a Sham?

The so-called "investigation" into the State printing frauds is developing some interesting facts, but it seems from the shape it is taking that no real exposure of the scandalous bribery and corruption by which these profitable jobs have been secured is intended by the legislative committee. One of the partners of Thurlow Weed in the business has testified that he paid the large sum of ten thousand dollars to a man named Phelps to aid in getting the appropriations of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars through the Supply bill last year for that enterprising firm; yet the witness Parsons did not know the first name of this well paid and influential agent, had never seen him before, was ignorant of his residence and does not believe he has ever seen him since. The committee does not appear to have exhibited any surprise at the confidence displayed by Parsons in thus generously facing a man he knew nothing about and who was a perfect stranger to him, and yet it will strike every person else as a singular instance of confiding innocence.

As, however, the committee appear to be in search of information, they will probably be pleased to learn that the Phelps in question is a lobbyist, with whom the old members, at least, are well acquainted, and that his name is Edward, or Ed Phelps. They may learn his residence, and probably of some of his means of benefiting Weed, Parsons & Co., by subpœnaing Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Albany, who can be reached without difficulty, and will, no doubt, cheerfully throw any light in his power upon the matter. But while the investigation is going on will the committee also make inquiry into the matter of the double printing of the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor for the year 1869, and ascertain how much the State was made to pay Weed, Parsons & Co. for that job, done under direction of ex-Speaker Younglove, and whether any percentage was paid by them to any person thereon?

A WAR WITH ENGLAND would settle the fishery question. Joy to Ben Butler and Cape Cod. Our fishermen would man the privateers. That would abolish the three-mile limit.

CONGRESS.—We are now in the third month of the session, and yet there are no signs of any hopeful approach to a reduction of the tariff or the abolition of the income tax and other superfluous internal taxes, according to the President's suggestions. "How not to do it" seems to be the ruling idea of the dominant party and of the minority party in Congress. Even the General Amnesty bill in the Senate appears to depend upon Mr. Sumner's equal rights to colored folks in hotels, schools, railway cars, &c.—a subject which properly has no more connection with amnesty than an amendment for the repairing of the Long Bridge over the Potomac. But the fact is that this is the year of the Presidential election, and so, beyond the annual appropriation bills, shaved down for public inspection, we have no right to expect much from this session of Congress.

RUSSIA LOOKS HUNGRILY AT INDIA.—The Muscovite would gobble up Hindostan while we held England's hands at home. Her ships in the Eastern seas, with golden cargoes, would be, as Cromwell said, "worth fighting for."

A QUESTION FOR THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.—Is the loss of the American commercial marine not worth considering?

THE CINCINNATI *Enquirer* calls Chandler, of Michigan, the "phlebotomist of the Senate." If bleeding the public Treasury be regarded as a branch of phlebotomy there are more persons in Washington worthy of the title than are to be found in the United States Senate Chamber.

OUR LATE SNOW STORM.—The storm of Friday and Saturday last, which was rain from the latitude of Charleston up to the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, was snow north of that point to and into the New Dominion; and, from the Canadas to Charleston and indefinitely below, it covered all the country between the Atlantic coast and the great Plains. It appears to have come in from the Gulf of Mexico by way of Texas and Louisiana, and was most fully developed in Northern New York and the New England States. The general and beautiful clearing up of yesterday was by the dry wind from the Rocky Mountains, which invariably sweeps the sky like a "brand new broom."

THE BATTLE OF DORKING would be an American, not a Prussian victory, in case of a war with England. The Cockney prophet made a mistake.

WHAT PASSIVISM MEANS.—The St. Louis *Republican*, the great expounder of "Passivism," explains that new-fangled political notion to mean that the democratic party shall not nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and nothing more. That's about enough, democrats generally will think. If the democrats do not nominate candidates for the Presidential race this year they might as well hang up their fiddles forever and aye, for they are not likely to carry a town constable in the whole country unless they put a straight ticket in the field.

THE ROTTEN FABRIC OF THE MONARCHY would tumble in a war with England. We should plant republican institutions at the gate of Europe.

IS IT NOT about time the list of candidates for Vice President on the Grant ticket were closed? It has already reached fearful dimensions, and now there are two Wilsons in the field—Brigadier Henry, of Massachusetts, and ex-Representative James F., of Iowa.

WE COULD DRIVE ENGLISH COMMERCE from the seas in three months if we had a war with England. We should then solve the question of American shipbuilding without Congress tinkering the tariff.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE has invited a lady to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Civil Service Reform." Are there not brains enough among that body of "congregated wisdom" to do their own talking on political topics?

The Livonia's Races for the American's Cup—Commodore Ashbury Turns Up Again.

Commodore James Ashbury, of Cambria and Livonia renown, again rushes into print. His introductory letter of the series of 1872 is addressed to the Commodore and Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and is not happy either in its matter or in its manner. The ostensible object of the communication is to endeavor to induce the New York Yacht Club to so rearrange its time allowance as to give English yachts a better chance of competing successfully with the Americans in our own waters. This might be a legitimate attempt on the part of Commodore Ashbury, notwithstanding the fact that while pressing for immediate action on the subject, he declines to controvert the equitableness of the American rules of measurement and time allowance, and professes to have no knowledge that any contemplated international race on this side of the Atlantic during the present year demands the rapid decision he solicits. But we cannot give him credit for an honest desire to accomplish this professed purpose when, at the moment of appealing to the generosity of the members of the New York Yacht Club, he impugns their honor and charges them with unfair and unsportsmanlike proceedings. The conclusion is irresistible that the business proposition contained in his letter is a false pretence, and that its real illaudable object is to enable the writer to apply the balm of spiteful abuse to the rankling wounds of defeat.

It is universally known, and is admitted by English yachtsmen themselves, that the arbitrary rule of measurement prevailing in England is altogether inequitable when applied to vessels of American model. English yachts, measured by American rule, are under no such disadvantage as are American yachts when subject to English measurement. The scale of time allowance determined on by a club is regarded by its members as fair between yachts of all tonnage. The owners of small yachts are in a majority in the New York Yacht Club, and would not assent to the adoption of a time allowance calculated to operate unjustly against them. But Commodore Ashbury charges, or insinuates, that the American yachtsmen, anticipating a defeat by the Livonia, altered their time allowance for the purpose of discriminating against her. Is there any possible foundation for this singular assertion? Its absurdity is made evident at once from the fact that the time allowance now regulating the New York Yacht Club races was arranged before the Club knew anything of the measurement, quality or intended visit of the Livonia. But, aside from this, from the first trial of his new vessel down to her departure from England for New York, it was as well known to our yachtsmen as to Commodore Ashbury himself that the Livonia was an inferior vessel even to the Cambria, which had already been defeated in a contest for the Queen's Cup under the old time allowance, and had in other tests satisfactorily established her inferiority to all the principal yachts in the New York squadron. Neither do the results of the Livonia's races strengthen her owner's theory that the New York time allowance was altered in anticipation of her visit. Commodore Ashbury says "the fact of such a large and powerful schooner as the Sappho only allowing the Livonia fifty-five seconds certainly causes that impression to be very general." But the further facts that the Columbia, which was entitled by her size to a time allowance from the Livonia, beat that vessel once by ten minutes and thirty-three seconds, and once by twenty-seven minutes and four seconds; that the Sappho, although only bound to allow the Livonia fifty-five seconds, beat her twice by over half that number of minutes, and that the Livonia was finally beaten by the Dauntless under the old time allowance by between eleven and twelve minutes, must certainly cause that impression to be very absurd. Every person who has taken an interest in these international contests knows that the Livonia was fairly outsailed on every point and in all weathers by every American yacht against which she contended, as was the Cambria in her matches with the Sappho in English waters, in 1869, by more than the time allowance exacted under the arbitrary and inequitable rule of the English clubs. This does not at all detract from the credit due to Commodore Ashbury for the spirit and enterprise that prompted him to invite the contest—a credit only impaired by his refusal to accept defeat with that frankness and manliness characteristic of the true English yachtsman. It proves, however, that he has never yet owned a boat able to compete successfully with our fast American yachts under any conceivable circumstances. Whether he will have better fortune in the future remains to be seen. His present communication certainly will not tend to increase any desire our yachtsmen and other citizens may have entertained for a repetition of his visits. He gives us fair notice that, should he decide to enter again as a contestant for the Cup of '51, he "shall not take an equitable sportsmanlike interpretation" of the Deed of Trust, but "shall take a purely legal construction of the document referred to." He will "decline to take the opinion of the New York Yacht Club as final in any judgment" they may give against him, and will fall back upon the courts, "eminent Queen's counsel," and his legal rights.

> Twice has he crossed the stormy main
> To sail, but when he comes again
> He comes with counsel, courts and book,
> Resolved to win by hook or crook.

In short, the gallant Commodore is bent upon working a revolution in the details of yachting in his future international contests, and yachtsmen who are disposed to raise his gauntlet must need prepare themselves for the novel contest. A "Queen's counsel" will be more needed on board than a sailing master, the first and second solicitors will be of greater utility than the first and second mates, Blackstone will take the place of charts, and Ashbury, on a Deed of Trust, will be higher authority than Chapman Lettleton. Long bills of costs will be added to the ordinary luxuries of yachting, and portable law libraries will supersede [illegible] as regulation gear.

Simultaneously with the appearance of Commodore Ashbury's singular letter the Committee of the New York Yacht Club, whose province it was to arrange the recent

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

matches for the Queen's Cup, make their report, which is published in the HERALD to day. Its tone is marked by great forbearance and courtesy toward Commodore Ashbury. The Committee show, in a very few words, the absurdity of that gentleman's first claim to be recognized as the representative of a dozen or more English clubs, and to sail one race for each club, with the privilege of claiming possession of the cup should he be successful in a single contest. By this "sharp practice," as the report correctly designates it, an oyster boat might, and almost certainly would, succeed in carrying off the prize. But Commodore Ashbury's present letter affords evidence that he deliberately concocted this "sharp practice" before the Livonia started on her transatlantic venture. He admits in that communication that he took the "advice of eminent Queen's counsel, without whose favorable opinions" as to his supposed right to claim a number of separate matches, he "should not have sailed." Commodore Ashbury knew that the American yachts could beat the Cambria, which could outsail the Livonia. He could have no hope of success, therefore, with the Livonia except through the unsportsmanlike resort of a technicality or a quibble of law, and he must have hoped to jockey the New York Yacht Club out of the prize he did not expect to win by fair sailing.

Some of the "protests" made by the owner of the Livonia pending and subsequent to the matches are satisfactorily disposed of by the Committee. Others are regarded as too insignificant in their character to require notice in the report. It will be remembered that Commodore Ashbury claimed the second race of the series, sailed with the Columbia over the outside course, although beaten by over ten minutes, on the plea that the Columbia had rounded the mark-boat contrary to rules, but the Committee refused to entertain the protest, since the sailing regulations, of which the Commodore possessed a copy, left the manner of turning the stakeboat optional. They now show that on the occasion of the America's victory, in 1851, a Captain Ackers, of the yacht Brilliant, sent a protest to the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Earl of Wilton, against awarding the Queen's Cup to the America, on the ground that he had passed inside instead of outside the Drab Light in rounding, and that the English Committee then decided, as our own Committee did last year, that "when not specified to the contrary the manner of turning any mark or stakeboat was optional." In a subsequent match between the America and the English yacht Titania, in August, 1851, both boats rounded the mark steamer as the Columbia did in the recent contest. We presume, after this ample application of English precedent, even the "eminent Queen's counsel" in the service of Commodore Ashbury will advise his litigious client that this protest at least must be ruled out of Court.

But Commodore Ashbury has a brain fertile in expedients, and one of his many protests, which the committee has not felt itself called upon to notice, was against the selection of four yachts—the Columbia, Sappho, Palmer and Dauntless—as the competitors with the Livonia for the America's Cup. The object of the Committee in naming four boats, instead of one, was to extend to Commodore Ashbury every fair chance of winning a portion, at least, of the races. Had the Committee selected the Sappho alone for the whole series, no person can doubt that they would have been charged by Commodore Ashbury with "unfair and unsportsmanlike conduct" for compelling him to sail each race against "such a large and powerful schooner," whose superiority was a matter of notoriety. If they had put forth only the Columbia as their representative, it is equally unquestionable that they would have been similarly condemned for requiring the Livonia to sail all the time against a centre-board boat. The number of his competitors increased Commodore Ashbury's chances of success, and if he failed to beat any of them, it was for the simple reason that he had an inferior boat.

The New York Yacht Club has laid Commodore Ashbury's miraculous letter on the table, and has declined to accept the three cups offered by him as prizes to be contended for by yachts in American waters. It is difficult to see how the Club could have adopted any other course, and Commodore Ashbury has only himself to blame for the result. It is evident that he fails to understand or appreciate the spirit in which the America's Cup was won, and in which it is held in trust. The contest of 1851, open to the vessels of all nations, was a fair and honest trial of the qualities of the competitors, and the best boat carried off the prize. After the race the hearty congratulations of all genuine British yachtsmen were tendered to the winner, and the Englishmen set heartily to work to benefit by the lesson of their defeat. There was, it is true, an attempt on the part of one English yacht owner—for there were Ashburys in those days—to rob the America of the fruits of her victory by a technicality; but the Royal Yacht Squadron refused to sanction the proceeding, and the Cup was carried across the Atlantic. It remains here, to be won by fast sailing and good seamanship, and not by such "quirks and quibbles of the law" as may occur to the mind of a cunning pettifogger. When any English yachtsman brings over a better boat than our own country can produce and wins back the Cup in a fair, manly contest, he will be heartily welcome to take it and to keep it until we can regain it in a similar manner. But we are confident that every genuine yachtsman in Great Britain would have regretted had Commodore Ashbury accomplished his purpose and succeeded in sneaking off, under cover of a sharp legal technicality, with the prize he could not carry away as the trophy of a fair, sportsmanlike victory.

THE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND to the shores of the American republic is already in very full volume despite the stormy weather. The Irish have, perhaps, sniffed the approach of a war storm between the United States and England, and wish to be on the right side—that of justice, freedom and equity.

LORD MAYO AND LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA would have plenty of work in India should the Alabama claims question bring about a war between Great Britain and America.

Bible Texts for Christian Travellers.

As the winter progresses the pastors of our city churches and vicinity seem to be much more intent on giving the people better spiritual food and more of it than they had previously given. This is the spiritual need time, and in many of our city churches revivals of great power are progressing as a result of better and more faithful preaching. Yesterday Mr. Beecher encouraged his congregation to wait patiently upon God just as the husbandman waits for the precious fruits of the earth. The relation of man to natural laws he explained as illustrative of the work which man has to do for himself while he waits upon God. Mr. Beecher, in his own quaint, sarcastic way, let a few shots fly at those whom he termed "pasteboard Christians," who can trust God at all times except when they most need to trust Him. Dr. Cuyler urged upon his hearers faith in God in all our expectations. "My soul, wait thou upon God, for my expectation is from him." Did not God make us wait for His blessing and His salvation we should be like spoiled children, and steal God's sceptre and try to rule the Ruler. Dr. E. S. Porter explained the nature and characteristics of vital Christianity, which he considered a standing protest against formalism. It is expressed both in the doctrines of the Churches and in the lives of believers. There is no Christian life, he maintained, except such as is gained beside the bloodstained cross. All else is unreal and formal.

The discipline of domestic life was the theme of a discourse delivered in Trinity chapel yesterday by Dr. Dix. The very nature of mankind shows that alone we cannot stand against temptation nor adequately perform those high duties which should engage our attention in order that we may be saved. This subject, of course, brought up the marriage relation, and we fear that female suffragists will hardly agree with the Doctor that it is true that a woman's independence is gone when she marries. It may be true in other countries, but certainly not here, and it might have been true here in other ages, but it surely is not now. "It may seem strange," said the Doctor, "that persons nearly alike never come together; but it is no less true." And this strange fact, he thought, tended to promote human happiness. Referring incidentally to unhappy marriages and divorces, the preacher urged upon his church the necessity of standing more firmly by the sanctity and inviolability of the marriage tie.

The Rev. Mr. Lothrop, of Boston, commenced a series of sermons on Unitarian doctrines yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, and from the synopsis which has come to us we don't wonder at all that Mr. Hepworth was in a hurry to get out of a denomination which, according to this doctrinal expounder, denies the particular mediatorship of Christ between God and man, and places "every man of great intellectual endowments employed in the right direction" on the same plain with Jesus of Nazareth. Christ's coming on the earth was an argument in behalf of our noble powers wasted rather than of utter depravity, and He came not to announce a scheme of general salvation, but to teach a divine religion to men able to understand and receive it. If Christ gave his life, to whom did He give it? asks this divine, and he answers his question by saying that He must have given it to God or the Devil, and if to the latter, then the Devil is not so wicked. Mr. Hepworth, in his discourse on "the perfect day," remarked that the forbearance of God is the one great miracle of the universe. Not only seventy times seven has He forgiven our iniquity, but the times of His forgiveness are absolutely countless. Mr. Hepworth indicated the progress of the world in Christianity and toward a higher civilization, and showed that the light is shining more and more unto the perfect day. Dr. Bellows labored to prove the falsity of Trinitarian belief in the divinity of Christ; but it is not very likely he will make many Unitarian converts from the orthodox ranks, when such prominent members of his own denomination as Hepworth are adopting the orthodox doctrines. Dr. Williams encouraged his Baptist congregation to cry unto God out of the depths at all times and under all circumstances, and to remember that there is plenteous redemption in Christ, and that, like a faithful shepherd, He will lead His followers by the green pastures.

In St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church Rev. Mr. McCready preached about the unity and stability of the Church and the love and affection which that Church should command of all its followers. The Rev. Mr. McNeiroy explained the parable of the sower to the congregation gathered in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday and showed them the importance and the necessity of hearing the word of God. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Second avenue Presbyterian church, yesterday informed his people that he was about to resign his pastorate here to take charge of the American chapel in Paris. Dr. Hitchcock has been six years settled over this church, and his departure is greatly regretted.

The Brooklyn church-goers were so struck with the novelty of a woman preacher that they crowded the Academy of Music last evening, and left not a foot of space unoccupied, while hundreds went away disappointed because unable to gain an entrance. To those who were fortunate enough to get within hearing distance Miss Smiley expounded the parable of the marriage of the king's son and the likeness of that event to the kingdom of heaven. It was a simple and touching story, and, told with the tenderness and pathos of which her woman's heart is capable, it had a thrilling effect upon the vast audience. We hope much good has been done, though we dare say that Miss Smiley, like her Master, came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance, and the church folk had better stay in their own churches and let the masses have a chance to hear the Gospel truth from woman's lips.

SHOULD THE UNITED STATES GO TO WAR with England about the Alabama claims the British government will put a stop to emigration to this country. The skilled laborers of the United Kingdom—carpenters, masons and other handicraftsmen—who come away now will be here just in the nick of time.

DIRECT LOSSES BY THE REBEL PRIVATEERS. Read the schedule of losses and [illegible] commerce by the rebel cruisers.

SHALL IT BE WAR?

Great Excitement in England and the United States on the Alabama Treaty Question.

THE SUBJECT FROM BOTH STANDPOINTS.

England Wants to Recede---America Will Stand Firm.

A FULL SETTLEMENT OR NONE.

The Direct and Consequential Damages for English Pirates and Premature Recognition.

GRANT PUTTING HIS FOOT DOWN.

Eight Hundred Millions Sterling the Lowest Estimate of Our Full Claim, Direct and Indirect.

The British Minister Begging America to Reconsider.

FISH ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS TREATY

The Counts in Our Indictment for the Geneva Arbitrators.

Dangers to the Gladstone Ministry.

The British Parliament to Discuss the Position.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1872.

The London *Observer* to-day states that the British government has sent a despatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question.

The despatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's government to carry out all the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

THE AMERICAN VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1872.

There is no denial of the fact that our relations with England are in a critical condition. The excitement here among those high in authority has been very great, and there have been constant conferences between the representatives of the American government and the English Embassy. The despatches over the cable published in the newspaper press have not fully represented the gravity of the situation, as they were mainly based upon claims. The publication of the case of the United States in Europe has

PRECIPITATED THE DISCUSSION

of the whole matter upon an imperfect basis. The situation in England, as it is represented by the English Legation here, is of the gravest character. Although the tory party was represented by the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote on the Joint High Commission, it has been the purpose of that party to force the discussion of the question upon the attention of Parliament at its meeting on Tuesday, and compel such a vote as would declare its want of confidence in the Gladstone Ministry.

The Gladstone Ministry appreciate the force of this, and its friends have been using every effort to compel such an amendment of our case as will enable that Ministry to parry the assault of the tories, and if possible to enable the Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament to make an announcement to this effect. The efforts of the friends of the treaty to

LEAD TO AN ACCOMMODATION

that will avoid a rupture of the treaty have been untiring. English statesmen like Sir John Rose, whose efforts in behalf of the Joint High Commission were assiduous, have been untiring in their exertions to bring about an accommodation. Despatches have been received here to-day and yesterday urging the administration to withdraw the claim for what is called consequential damage. The President is firm in the conviction that the case as presented by our government shall

NOT BE AMENDED OR WITHDRAWN.

He regards the Geneva Commission as a Court, and feels America has a perfect right to go before that Court, like any other party to an action, and leave to its wise decision of the members the whole question of damages. If our case shows any surprising features, if it is seen that we ask for an enormous sum of money, the fault will be with the English, who permitted themselves wilfully and for their own gain to become parties to acts of war upon the United States. The President feels furthermore that the anxieties and

NECESSITIES OF ANY BRITISH CABINET

must not be permitted to force its administration into a false position.

A despatch was received to-day from an eminent Englishman, who has been conspicuous in his friendship for this country, urging upon the administration a reconsideration of the whole case, as far as the claim for consequential damage is concerned. It was understood now that this despatch represented the views of Lord Granville, the English Foreign Minister. It is known also that despatches more directly from the government have been received by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister. Sir Edward, in conversation to-day, did not hesitate to express his anxiety. This anxiety was strengthened by the reception of a despatch from Minister Schenck to the effect that the

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON WAS INTENSE;

and upon the statement of this fact Mr. Schenck [illegible] Edward Thornton

completed the views of our administration as expressed by the President, that the Geneva Commission was in any sense a Court, and that England and America were to appear before it as parties with a grievance pleading a suit and asking judgment. He urged upon our government that this view be abandoned, and that it be treated as an amicable conference, anxious for a settlement upon such terms as would lead to a lasting peace. He contended that

THERE COULD BE NO PEACE

if we made the presentation of our case in the form of an indictment against the British government for misconduct, or even as a civil proceeding for damages. He believes that the surest way to come to an agreement is for America to abandon any undefined claim for consequential damages and to specify a fixed gross sum that will be accepted in lieu of any further claim upon England. Secretary Fish is very much concerned. He does not see how we can withdraw any claim as presented. He sees the gravity of the whole situation, and feels, furthermore, that if Sir Alexander Cockburn should withdraw from the Geneva Conference all hope of

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT MUST PASS AWAY.

We cannot, in honor, ask England to take part in a new treaty after England repudiates the present. He feels a deeper anxiety than the President for a peaceful settlement on the present basis. His fame as a treaty maker and a diplomatist is at stake. The President, on the other hand, feels that he is now to go before the country, and he cannot allow the administration to pass into the position of amending its case before a hearing

AT THE DEMAND OF ENGLAND.

If England is sensitive the same sensitiveness will be felt in America. The Secretary is disposed to agree with Sir Edward Thornton, that perhaps a common ground can be reached upon the basis of a general gross sum for consequential damages. His difficulty in presenting this view will be found in the character of General Grant, who is known to have very decided views upon the question, and to be in the habit of

PUTTING HIS FOOT DOWN

as firmly as Jackson himself when he has made up his mind. The position, then, summed up is this:—Public opinion in England is in a high state of excitement upon the presentation of a claim which is roughly estimated at £800,000,000. Our people reply that, as the English have not hesitated to present the Confederate loan for payment, as an offset to our just claims, they should not be sensitive about a statement of a case that exceeds their own conception.

The Gladstone Ministry wish an amendment of the case that will relieve them from the embarrassment of an excited public opinion that may overthrow them. The administration does not choose to make such a retrocession from a carefully considered claim as will bring upon it

THE CONDEMNATION OF THE COUNTRY.

A few days will develop the matter still further and all friends of peace hope that further conference will solve what seems to be a most embarrassing problem. To this end Mr. Evarts is about to return to America for further instructions. A full and complete understanding of this matter can only be had by a knowledge of the points which the United States claim as established and of the same in gross which is demanded. These facts, which make the important feature of our case, have not yet been published. The facts that the recognition of the insurgents by Great Britain as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat had the effect of actually creating them belligerents—and this was effected exclusively from English ports, the insurgents never appearing as belligerents on the ocean excepting

IN THE SHAPE OF BRITISH VESSELS,

constructed, equipped, supplied, manned and armed in British ports—go to make up the first four counts in the indictment. The four following counts are to the effect that, notwithstanding our remonstrance in every prescribed form against this abuse of neutrality, the persistent call to put a stop to it and the free acknowledgment of

THE VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY

on the part of Great Britain and the inefficiency of English law was so remarkable, and the refusal to procure additional powers so absolute, that the failure to check this flagrant abuse of neutrality, with the aid of the tardy recognition of the belligerent character of the insurgents, had the direct effect of destroying a large number of our merchant vessels on the ocean, and indirectly of

DRIVING OUR COMMERCE FROM THE SEAS.

On these eight points the concluding one is based. This, stripped of all verbiage and argument, resolves itself into the single proposition that if, in the opinion of the tribunal to settle the whole question under the Treaty of Washington, these facts constitute no just claim against Great Britain, we must bow to the result; but if, on the other hand, Great Britain shall not be able to explain to the complete satisfaction of the arbitrators the charges and proof which they present, the United States will count upon an award to

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE DEMAND.

This demand is for a sum in gross for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by insurgent cruisers, for the expenditures of the United States in pursuit of these cruisers, for the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, for the enhanced payments of insurance and for the additional cost of our civil war by its prolongation. The United States present a detailed statement of the losses to government and merchant vessels and the injuries to persons, reserving the right to present further claims and evidence, and upon these counts the tribunal is asked to make an award. The whole subject is so important that, notwithstanding it was Sunday, the President spent the greater part of the day in its consideration.

THE WORK OF THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

From the following exhibit it will be seen whether the United States government has reason to feel aggrieved over the conduct pursued by England during the late war with the South. The American claims before the Geneva Conference will be based mainly on the acts of the privateers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida, Georgia and Sumter. The list of the vessels captured and destroyed on the high seas by the cruisers named foots up in the aggregate to 180 vessels of almost every rig—steamers, ships, barks, brigs and schooners. The annexed table will give the number of vessels and the privateers by which they were captured and destroyed.

Where & when.	Date of Capture.
BY THE ALABAMA.	
Chastelain, brig ..... Guadaloupe	Jan. 17, 1863
Conrad, bark ..... Montevideo	June 20, 1863
Cushnet, ship ..... Yokohama	Nov. 11, 1863
Cynosure, schooner ..... Provincetown	Sept. 15, 1862
Crenshaw, schooner ..... New York	Oct. —, 1862
Dorcas Prince, ship ..... New York	April 26, 1863
Dunkirk, brig ..... New York	Oct. —, 1862
E. Dunbar, bark ..... New Bedford	Sept. 16, 1862
E. Farnham, ship ..... Portsmouth	Oct. 3, 1863
Emma Jane, ship ..... Bombay	Jan. 1, 1864
Express, ship ..... Callao	July 6, 1863
Golden Eagle, ship ..... Howland's Island	Feb. 21, 1863
Golden Rule, bark ..... New York	Jan. 26, 1863
Hark Spalding, bark ..... New York	Nov. 16, 1863
Hatteras, gunboat ..... Galveston	Jan. 11, 1863
Henrietta, bark ..... Baltimore	—
Highlander, ship ..... Singapore	Dec. 26, 1863
Jabez Snow, ship ..... New York	Mar. 26, 1863
John A. Parks, ship ..... New York	Mar. 2, 1863
Justina, bark ..... Rio Janeiro	May 25, 1863
Kate Cory, brig ..... Westport	April 15, 1863
Kingfisher, schr ..... Fairhaven	Mar. 25, 1863
Lafayette, ship ..... New York	Oct. 27, 1862
La Fayette, bark ..... New Bedford	April 27, 1863
Lamplighter, bark ..... New York	Oct. 15, 1863
Loretta, bark ..... New York	Oct. 28, 1863
Levi Starbuck, ship ..... New Bedford	Nov. 2, 1863
Louis Hatch, ship ..... Cardiff	1863
Manchester, ship ..... New York	Oct. 11, 1862
Martha Wenzell, bark ..... Akyab	Aug. 9, 1863
Marsaban, ship ..... Manilla	Dec. 24, 1863
Morning Star, ship ..... Calcutta	Mar. 22, 1863
Nora, ship ..... Liverpool	Mar. 29, 1863
Nye, bark ..... New Bedford	April 24, 1863
Ocean Rover, bark ..... Matlasquivett	Sept. 5, 1863
Ocmulgee, ship ..... Edgartown	Sept. 6, 1863
Olive, Jane, bark ..... Bordeaux	Feb. 21, 1863
Oneida, ship ..... Shanghai	April 24, 1863
Palmetto, schooner ..... New York	Feb. 3, 1863
Parker Cook, bark ..... Boston	Nov. 30, 1863
Punjaub, ship ..... Calcutta	Mar. 15, 1863
Rockingham, ship ..... Callao	April 23, 1864
Sea bird, bark ..... New York	Aug. 5, 1863
Sea Lark, ship ..... Boston	May 3, 1863
S. Gildersleeve, ship ..... Sunderland	May 28, 1863
Sonora, ship ..... Singapore	Dec. 23, 1863
Starlight, schooner ..... Fayal	Sept. 7, 1863
Talisman, ship ..... New York	June 5, 1863
T. C. Slater, ship ..... Calcutta	Nov. 8, 1863
Tonawanda, ship ..... Philadelphia	Oct. 9, 1863
Tycoon, bark ..... New York	—
Union Jack, bark ..... New York	May 2, 1863
Virginia, bark ..... New Bedford	Sept. 17, 1863
Washington, ship ..... Callao	Feb. —, 1863
Wave Crest, bark ..... New York	Oct. —, 1863
Weather Gauge, schooner ..... Provincetown	Sept. 4, 1863
Winged Racer, schooner ..... Manila	Nov. 10, 1863
BY THE SEA KING.	
Abigail, bark ..... New Bedford	May 26, 1865
Adelaide, bark ..... Boston	Oct. —, 1864
Allen, bark ..... Newport, England	Oct. —, 1864
Brunswick, bark ..... New Bedford	June —, 1865
Catherine, bark ..... New Bedford	June 26, 1865
Charter Oak, schooner ..... Boston	Oct. —, 1864
Congress second, bark ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Covington, bark ..... Warren, R. I.	June 28, 1865
Deli line, bark ..... London	Jan. 15, 1865
D. Godfrey, bark ..... Boston	Dec. —, 1864
Edward, bark ..... New Bedford	Dec. 4, 1864
Edward Carry, bark ..... San Francisco	April 1, 1865
Euphrates, ship ..... New Bedford	June 27, 1865
Favorite, bark ..... Fairhaven	June 28, 1865
General Pike, bark ..... New Bedford	June 22, 1865
General Williams, ship ..... New London	June 25, 1865
Gypsey, bark ..... New Bedford	June 15, 1865
Harvest, bark ..... Honolulu	April 1, 1865
Hector, ship ..... New Bedford	April 1, 1865
Hillman, ship ..... New Bedford	June 27, 1865
Isabella, bark ..... New Bedford	June 27, 1865
J. Howland, ship ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
James Maury, bark ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Jireh Swift, bark ..... New Bedford	June 22, 1865
Kate Prince, ship ..... Cardiff	Nov. 12, 1864
Lizzie M. Stacy, schooner ..... Boston	Nov. 12, 1864
Martha second, bark ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Milo, ship ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Nassau, ship ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Nile, bark ..... New London	June 22, 1865
Nimrod, bark ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Pearl, bark ..... New London	April 1, 1865
Sophia Thornton, ship ..... New Bedford	June 27, 1865
Susan Abigail, bark ..... San Francisco	June 27, 1865
Susan, brig ..... San Francisco	June 27, 1865
Waverly, bark ..... New Bedford	June 4, 1865
W. Thompson, ship ..... New Bedford	June 28, 1865
Wm. C. Fye, bark ..... San Francisco	June 26, 1865
BY THE FLORIDA.	
Aldebaran, schr ..... New York	March 10, 1863
Anglo Saxon, ship ..... Liverpool	Aug. 31, 1862
Aranzola, brig ..... Aspinwall	April 24, 1863
B. F. Hoxie, ship ..... Mazatlan	June 16, 1863
Clarence, brig ..... Bahia	—
Commodore Hall, ship ..... New York	April 17, 1862
Corrin Ann, brig ..... Philadelphia	Jan. 22, 1863
David Lapsley, bark ..... Sombrero	— 1863
Electric Spark, schr ..... New York	July 10, 1864
Estella, brig ..... Manzanilla	Jan. 17, 1863
F. S. Cutting, ship ..... Liverpool	Aug. 6, 1862
Gen. Lantimer, schr ..... Baltimore	May 18, —
General Berry, bark ..... New York	July 10, —
Golconda, bark ..... Tacahmana	July 18, 1864
Greenland, bark ..... Philadelphia	July 9, 1864
Harriet Stevens, bark ..... Portland	—
J. Jacob Bell, ship ..... Foochow	Feb. 12, 1863
Kate Stewart, schooner ..... Philadelphia	June —, 1863
Lapwing, bark ..... Boston	Mar. 27, 1863
Mary Alvina, brig ..... Boston	June —, 1863
M. A. Schiner, schooner ..... Port Royal	June 12, 1863
Marg. V. Davis, schooner ..... Port Royal	July 9, 1864
M. J. Colcord, bark ..... New York	Mar. 30, 1863
Mondamin, bark ..... Rio Janeiro	Sept. —, 1864
Red Gauntlet, ship ..... Buena Vista	May 26, 1863
Rienzi, schooner ..... Provincetown	July 7, 1863
South Richts, ship ..... Bangoon	Aug. 22, 1863
Southern Cross ..... Boston	June 6, 1863
Star of Peace, ship ..... Calcutta	Mar. 6, 1863
Sunrise, ship ..... New York	July —, 1863
Tacony, bark ..... Port Royal	June 12, 1863
Varnum H. Hill, schooner ..... Provincetown	June 27, 1862
Wm. B. Nash, brig ..... New York	July —, 1863
Wm. C. Clark, brig ..... Machias, Me	June 17, —
Windward, brig ..... Matanzas	Jan. 22, 1863
Zealand, bark ..... New Orleans	June 18, 1864
BY THE SUMTER.	
Abbie Bradford, schooner ..... —	July 25, 1861
Albert Adams, brig ..... Cuba	July 5, 1861
Alvarado, bark ..... Capetown	June —, 1861
Arcade, schooner ..... Portland	Nov. 20, 1861
Benj. Dunning, brig ..... Cuba	July 5, 1861
B. F. Martin, brig ..... Philadelphia	June 18, 1861
California, bark ..... St. Thomas	—
Cuba, brig, bark ..... New York	July 4, 1861
D. Trowbridge, schooner ..... New York	Oct. 27, 1861
Eben Dodge, bark ..... New Bedford	Dec. 8, 1861
Glen, bark ..... Philadelphia	July 3, 1861
Golden Rocket, ship ..... Havana	July 13, 1861
Henry Nott, schooner ..... Key West	Aug. —, 1861
Joseph Maxwell, bark ..... Philadelphia	July 27, 1861
Joseph Parks, brig ..... Pernambuco	Dec. 25, 1861
J. S. Harris, ship ..... Cuba	—
Louisa Kilham ..... Cienfuegos	July 6, 1861
Machias, brig ..... —	July 4, 1862
Naiad, brig ..... —	July 6, 1861
N. Chase, schooner ..... New York	Sept. —, 1861
Neapolitan, bark ..... Messina	Feb. —, 1862
Ocean Eagle ..... Rockland	— 1861
Santa Clara, brig ..... Porto Rico	— 1861
Sebasticook, ship ..... Liverpool	— 1861
Vigilant, ship ..... New York	Dec. 3, 1861
West Wind, bark ..... New York	July 8, 1861
W. S. Robbins, bark ..... Arroya	June —, 1861
BY THE GEORGIA.	
Bold Hunter, ship ..... Dundee	Dec. 9, 1863
City of Bath, ship ..... Callao	June 28, 1863
Conshattan, ship ..... Philadelphia	June 25, 1863
Crown Point, ship ..... New York	May 15, 1863
Dictator, ship ..... Liverpool	April 25, 1863
George Griswold, ship ..... Cardiff	June 18, 1863
Good Hope, bark ..... Boston	June 22, 1863
John Watt, ship ..... Manilman	Oct. —, 1863
J. W. Seaver, bark ..... Boston	June 22, 1863
Prince of Wales, schooner ..... Callao	July 16, 1863

DAMAGES ON THIS SCORE.

From this it will be seen that the Alabama destroyed sixty-nine, the Shenandoah thirty-eight, the Florida thirty-six, the Sumter twenty-seven and the Georgia ten. The claims based on the destruction of these vessels reached, in the aggregate, the sum of $18,250,004.

Privateer.	*No. of Vessels.*	*Losses.*
Alabama	69	$6,547,609
Shenandoah	38	6,488,320
Florida	36	3,699,699
Sumter	27	10,695
Georgia	10	383,976
Total	180	$17,129,209
To which is added for increased war insurance premiums		$1,120,795
Total		$18,250,004

But this is not all, as there are several small amounts for other privateers, which have, or rather, which have not, yet been made public.

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The "case" of the United States, as made up by Mr. Bancroft Davis, was presented, and contains a full recital of the facts, great and small, of what are known as the Alabama grievances, coupled with an equally full recital of all that the government of the United States has thought or said about it. The case forms a volume of 500 pages, and contains a French translation, and is accompanied by seven other volumes of paper and documents. It asks for compensation in a round sum for the loss of vessels and their cargoes; for the expense of pursuing the rebel privateers; for the loss sustained by the transfer of American ships to foreign flags, and increased cost of insurance, and for the prolongation of the war caused by the operations of these cruisers. In short, the case claims everything it is possible to claim.

THE FILL BILL.

According to the provisions of the Washington Treaty, which reads that, "in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States and to provide for the settlement of such claims," indirect losses as well as those about which there can scarcely be any dispute will be considered at the Geneva Conference. The following estimate from the Washington Post gives an idea of the character and amount of the claims made by the United States:—

I. For the destruction of vessels and property belonging to the government of the United States $6,300

II. For the destruction of merchant vessels, cargoes and property sailing under the flag of the United States 15,000,000

III. For other damages of various descriptions growing out of the depredations of each class of these privateers ..... —

In respect to this item the agent says it is impossible at present for the United States to present a detailed statement, but the amount of the claim cannot be less than hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of dollars, on account of naval, helpless seamen and their families.

IV. For national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers 5,000,000

V. For losses in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

In respect to this item the agent asks the arbitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them, as we cannot ascertain in proportion our tonnage before and after the war.

VI. For enhanced payments of insurance between loss of vessels and [illegible] as far as now known 1,120,795

VII. For the prolongation of the war, the addition of a sum to be agreed upon by the arbitrators.

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The steamship Thuringia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, 10 cents.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Asgrill's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Forty-fourth street—Gentlemen every day and evening; ladies two and evening; best ventilation, highest temperature, and shampooing; no gratuities, arrangements low. [illegible]

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. H. Morrison & Co., Bankers, 19 Wall st., box 4,956 New York Post Office.

A.—Coughs, Colds, &c., Removed by Using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Ask for Novelle's Edition of Operas. Price $1 75. 751 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. [illegible]

Clark, the Tailor—Forty drops of Constitution WATER will [illegible]

Dyspepsia is Hereditary Cured by Dr. Sweetser's Vegetable Compound. [illegible] R. H. JONES, Proprietor, [illegible]

If Your Hair is Falling Out, or Shows [illegible] it can be arrested at once by using BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. This article has been in use [illegible] before the public, and [illegible] sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle.

Nervous—If You suffer from Nervousness and Debility, [illegible] use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. [illegible]

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute. [illegible]

Removal.
[illegible] BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to No. 508 Broadway, [illegible] New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.
[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

Pio Nono Bestowing Blessings on His Visitors in the Vatican.

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE TO INDIA.

Effect of President Thiers' Protectionist Ideas in France.

TAXATION OF RAW MATERIAL.

The Agitation in Ireland Regarding Denominational Education.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM CRITICISED.

The following letter, from the HERALD'S correspondents in Italy, France and Ireland treat on subjects of interest to the general reader. As will be seen by the letter from our Dublin correspondent the subject of denominational education is creating quite a stir among the clergy. The public system of the United States was criticised at the great demonstration lately held in Dublin, a report of which the correspondent furnishes.

ROME.

The Pope Showering His Blessings on Heretics—He Has Hopes of the Protestants—Garibaldi—The King's New Residence—The New Mail Route to India—Advantages of the Mount Cenis Tunnel.

ROME, Jan. 9, 1872.

Although the Pope professes himself too unwell to receive Victor Emmanuel's complimentary messenger, General Pallavicino, on New Year's Day, he has been in flourishing health of late with the exception of that precise moment at which the General arrived at the Vatican.

At any rate he has continued to grant audience as usual to all devout or curious pilgrims not coming directly from the Quirinal. The Prince and Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and their suite were received on the 31 instant by his Holiness and subsequently by Cardinal Antonelli with the formalities due to their rank, and later in the day the Pope gave audience to one hundred and forty-five visitors, of whom about eighty were Americans, comprising a large proportion of ladies, fourteen of whom had just returned from a pilgrimage in Palestine under the guidance of Mrs. Stone. There were thirty or forty English ladies and gentlemen, comprising Sir James Anderson, who is just now taking an influential part in the discussions of the International Telegraphic Conference. The other visitors were of different nationalities. The Pope blessed the Assembly *en masse*, stating that he imparted the benediction of God Almighty upon all present, as the Catholics were already with him and the Protestants were half way.

The deputation received on the morning of the 5th was entirely an Irish one, composed of all the residents of that nationality in Rome and a great many who had come from the Emerald Isle on purpose. Addresses were read to His Holiness by Miss Sherlock and Father Kirby, and a splendid album, adorned with shamrocks and crosses, and said to contain the signatures of 200,000 Irish women, was offered to Pius IX., congratulating him, a little late in the day, on his Pontifical jubilee. Every day since the first of the year has been marked at the Vatican by the arrival of some deputation of special nationality, social standing or political meaning, bringing gifts and protestations of sympathy and affection for the imprisoned Pontiff. Curious sightseers also succeed, as a minority, in interviewing his Holiness. Next to the Pope I suppose Garibaldi, in his island home, received more New Year's Day congratulations than any man in Italy. It is certain that Victor Emmanuel obtained nothing like the amount, although that fact will perhaps not affect him.

THE KING'S RETURN.

His Majesty is expected back in Rome this evening or to-morrow, and will then live at the Ludovisi Villa, which has been let to him by the proprietor, Prince Piombino, at a rental of 65,000 francs. The King will enjoy, it is said, in his charming and comparatively sequestered retirement, the society of the Countess of Mirafiori, the lady to whom he has been for many years privately married, and whom, for evident motives of court etiquette, he could not install in the Quirinal Palace.

STATE RECEPTIONS AT THE QUIRINAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Sora will have to evacuate the Ludovisi Villa to make room for the King; but Prince Piombino himself will not be at all incommoded by the presence of his royal tenant, as he has never returned to Rome since he was exiled for political motives by the Papal government eight or nine years ago. The King will continue to hold his State receptions at the Quirinal, but his residence in that palace will only be definitive when the extreme eastern wing—completed about one hundred and fifty years ago for the Papal household—will be repaired and rented for his reception according to the designs of the Court architect, Cipolla.

THE PATRIZI VILLA.

I hear that the King would have preferred the Patrizi Villa to the Ludovisi, as being more airily situated, opposite to the Porta Pia; but the proprietor, Marquis Patrizi, as a liege subject of Pius IX. and brother of the Cardinal Vicar, refused, although applied to three times, to let his property to an excommunicated monarch.

CASTEL PORZIANO.

As the purchase of the Castel Porziano estate has been completed Victor Emmanuel will occasionally pass some time there to indulge in his favorite pursuit of the chase.

THE POPE AND THE KING.

I see it stated in some of the local papers that the King before leaving Rome the other day went to visit the Torlonia villa at Castel Gandolfo, which he has purchased from the Prince. I had heard that Prince Torlonia had sold his villa for 350,000f., but understood it was to the Director of the National Bank; but if, although in his name, it really was for Victor Emmanuel, the purchase will bring about the singular complication of another approximation between the royal and the Pontifical residences. The guarantee laws, besides reserving for the use of the Pontiffs in Rome the Vatican and Lateran palaces, confirmed *in perpetuo* their possession of the Pontifical chateau and adjoining property at Castel Gandolfo as a summer residence. Perhaps Pius IX. will never avail himself of this privilege; but his successor may prove more pliable, in which case we shall see the Pope and the King "cheek by jowl" in the country as well as in town, eyeing each other from the Quirinal and Vatican and from their respective villas at Castel Gandolfo.

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE TO INDIA.

The British mails for India, China, Japan and Australia will henceforth be despatched from London by way of Paris, and will traverse Italy, together with the French, Dutch and Spanish mails, from Modane to Brindisi. The Chevalier Fasella, deputed by the Post Office Director General at Turin, received the first of these mail trains at Chambery on the evening of the 6th, and on the morning of the 7th it was sent from Turin to Brindisi. In future a similar train will pass through Turin every Sunday morning about six. As corresponding express trains will be distributed to the capital and the various provinces of the peninsula, we may at last congratulate ourselves on obtaining by means of the Mont Cenis tunnel real advantages in international and postal communications. After the 15th letters from Rome to England and America will go through the tunnel and through Paris instead of the roundabout route of the Brenner Pass and Germany.

FRANCE.

The Budget and the Taxes—President Thiers' Protectionist Ideas—Raw Materials to be Taxed—Effect Throughout the Country—The War Budget—Financial Negotiations Going On—Press Opinions.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1872.

M. Thiers constantly gains a sort of impalement on Science, and just as constantly brings himself and France as well, nearer to some new catastrophe. I say his own war in the run was always the most ardent enemy of that short-sighted man; but this time he will certainly be cool, for he has made an attack upon the tariff of the French tradesman without giving or promising him any compensation. He wants to raise millions of dollars to support the budget, and proposes to raise the money from a new tax upon raw materials. For months there was the question of the duty on wool that was soon going on in the Assembly, and the President has dragged into the tribune now less than a dozen times, and the only thing achieved is that he has at one time spoken in favor of the proposal. If the Assembly will not vote it, M. Thiers is resolved to dissolve it. The proposed taxes fall on wools, cottons, hides, leathers, oils, coals, iron, &c. The average taxes fall on articles consumed by the poor. Specially is the Master opposed to the tax upon wool, which is the staple of the manufacture of Rheims, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Elbeuf, Sedan, Mazamet, Castres, Lodeve, Montpellier, Nimes, Vienne, Lyons, Amiens, Abbeville, Louviers, Vire, Mayenne, Laval, Fougeres, Le Mans, Alencon, Bernay, Evreux, Rouen, Dieppe, Fecamp, Havre, Caen, Cherbourg, St. Lo, Granville, Avranches, Dinan, Lannion, Morlaix, Quimper, Lorient, Vannes, Redon, Nantes, Ancenis, Saumur, Cholet, Chatellerault, Poitiers, Niort, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Angouleme, Cognac, Libourne, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Dax, Tarbes, Lourdes, Pau, Oloron, Mauleon, Toulouse, Castelnaudary, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Beziers, Agde, Cette, Montpellier, Nimes, Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, Grasse, Draguignan, Brignoles, Aix, Tarascon, Avignon, Orange, Carpentras, Apt, Digne, Barcelonnette, Gap, Briancon, Embrun, Castellane, Sisteron, Forcalquier, Manosque

THE T. A. B. TEETOTALERS.

Convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies.

A New State Temperance Union of the Archdiocese of New York and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond

The National Convention at Baltimore.

The Catholic total abstinence societies of this country are doubtless the most numerous and powerful among all temperance organizations. In the mission for the accomplishment of which they were formed they have been eminently successful, and, always aided by the influence of the Church, have been the means of greater good to the Irish race than is perhaps very commonly imagined.

In several States they have been united in general unions, by which the efficacy of the fraternity of temperate Catholics has been greatly increased, establishing co-operation, active sympathy and friendly correspondence. One such union comprises the counties of Central New York and the delegates meet at Syracuse.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

is to be held at Baltimore on the 22d day of February of representatives from all the unions in the United States, at which a grand national union will be organized. Meanwhile among the societies of the archdiocese of New York, which have not heretofore been formally united, a movement began a few months ago to form

A NEW "STATE UNION"

of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Fisher, Sullivan, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam and Orange. A call was issued by the presidents of the parochial societies to all the Catholic temperance organizations within this district and was responded to by the election of delegates from each to the convention thereby proposed.

PROCEEDINGS.

The delegates assembled yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the hall of the Church of the Transfiguration, at the corner of Mott and Park streets. About three hundred were present. The Rev. Father James H. McGean, the pastor of the parish, offered prayer. He then addressed the Convention, bespeaking the movement as one whose true object should be to establish not only a moral bulwark against a certain kind of sin, but a powerful adjunct of the Church. "In union is strength." This is to be a religious as well as a moral organization—one very like that of St. Vincent de Paul. The one inculcates the great virtue of Christian charity, the other that of temperance; but while both have their especial objects each shall encourage the practice of all other virtues. Let the union which you are about to form be of a character that cannot be independent of or conflict with the teachings and interests of the Church, but strengthen both more than ever. To carry out this Passion

NONE BUT CATHOLICS

should be admitted into your societies, and trusting that in these proceedings you will never forget or ignore the good of our Church I say heartily, God bless and speed you!

Mr. Thomas J. Cronan, President of the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society of New York, was called to the chair, and Thomas F. Grady acted as temporary secretary. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the convention who should act for the day. The committee withdrew. The secretary then read a letter from the Rev. Dr. James A. O'Hara, President of the Central New York State Union of Catholic Temperance Societies.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. O'HARA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

MR. ALEXANDER PATTEN, President of the Transfiguration Society, New York:—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 5th is received. It gives me great pleasure to hear of any effort to stop this great scourge of intemperance. Be sure to make your society as extensive as possible. Keep out politics. I have not gotten our union a constitution fully perfected, but such as it is I forward it to you. Wishing you and your efforts every success, I am, dear sir, yours truly in Christ,

JAMES A. O'HARA.

The following

LETTER FROM THE REV. FATHER M'DEVITT

was read:—

ST. MATHEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received. I congratulate the Catholic T. A. B. Societies of the Archdiocese of New York on their happy conclusion of forming themselves into a union. They will soon perceive the beneficial effects of united action in the prosecution of the temperance cause and the consequent amelioration of the spiritual and temporal conditions of the individual members of every society connected with the union. Of course every society admitted into the union must be founded on a Catholic basis, and the members of such society must all be practical Catholics. This is a spiritual and moral warfare we are engaged in, for our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the "spirits of wickedness in high places," and without the grace of God we can do nothing. Now it is by frequenting the sacraments—the appointed channels of Divine grace—by being good and faithful members of the Church militant, that we will abundantly obtain God's grace and gain the victory over

THE DEMON OF INTEMPERANCE,

whose empire is so widely spread over this, the greatest country that Heaven ever granted to man for his inheritance. Don't be disheartened by difficulties; there has never been anything good that has not been opposed in some way or other. It has been so from the beginning and will be so to the end of time. But just as the oak strikes its roots deeper in the earth while the tempests rage and roar around it, so your union, founded on

FRIENDSHIP AND TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARITY,

cemented by total abstinence and sealed with the broad seal of Catholicity, will wax strong by the very difficulties you may have to encounter.

I wish you success in your undertaking and hope that at your next meeting, on the first Sunday in February, you will lay broad and deep the foundation of one of the largest unions in the country. I have set

THE MARYLAND SOCIETIES

at work, and they have never perfected their State union. Pennsylvania is wheeling into line in grand style. Tennessee is up and doing; the first link of the chain has been forged at Nashville. The Baltimore Convention promises to be the grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place on this Continent. The Catholic societies every where seem anxious to have delegates there. Now is the time to push the good work ahead and to give "King Alcohol" no quarter of any terms. Very respectfully, yours, &c., in Christ,

JAMES M'DEVITT,

President of the Catholic Church Temperance Union of the District of Columbia.

Letters were also read from N. Martin, of Scranton, President of the Pennsylvania State Union; James W. Dunphy, President of the Massachusetts State Union, and Thomas Noonan, President of the Rhode Island State Union, all congratulatory and full of good wishes for the Convention.

In accordance with the report of the Committee on Officers for the day Thomas J. Cronan was chosen to be President, and Thomas F. Grady, of St. James' parish, and Martin Kerns, of St. Paul's, Brooklyn, were chosen Secretaries of the Convention. To prepare a constitution and by-laws a committee was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen:—Alexander Patton, Patrick Nutley, John A. Lawrence, L. G. Goulding, Thomas Moran, Edward Tracy, Edward Corrigan, Edward Campbell, Patrick O'Connor, William O'Brien, Martin Kerns, Michael Tully, John D. Hassett, William Bartley, Thomas Coyle, Thomas Daley, James McGuire, Thomas Fallon, D. Mullhall, Philip Riley and John E. Richmond. While the committee were retired, F. J. W. O'Brien, President of the New Jersey State Union, was introduced by the Chairman, and was received with applause. He gave a cheerful view of the progress of temperance in the alien land which he represented, and some salutary advice upon the work before the Convention, counseling patience and harmony.

Mr. M'CARTHY, Vice President of the New Jersey State Union, apologized when introduced by the Chairman for not addressing the body in English, on the plea of being unwell, and said that he would however try to fill some of the time by singing Moore's song,

"THE HARP THAT ONCE THROUGH TARA'S HALLS."

This proposition was received with decided applause, as was its performance rewarded.

The rest of the session was occupied with the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Constitution and Bylaws, which, as prepared from those of the subordinate societies and of other State unions, were finally adopted. Three delegates were elected to attend the National Convention at Baltimore on the 22d. The probable President of the new Metropolitan State Union is Mr. Thomas J. Cronan. Vice-Presidents and directors are to be elected, one from each county. The next session will be held in Brooklyn at such time as will be announced in the newspapers.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 3, 1872.

The friends of the Parmelee Railway scheme, lately chartered by the New York and Eastern Railway, met in large numbers at Washington Hall last evening. Speeches were made by Judge Wright, of New York; A. H. Edmiston, W. Leon C. Sires, and S. L. Heustead, of Norwalk, and A. L. Wilson, of Bridgeport. No subscription was here received, those already obtained amount to somewhat over $300,000. The road, as now projected, will extend from Portchester to Derby, touching at the towns on or near the line. There will not be a swing bridge on the entire route. As it is the distance between New York and Boston will be shortened forty-seven miles. The cost of building the road from Derby to Portchester, including the right of way, is estimated at $5,000,000. In view of the needed improvements on Canal road there will be no difficulty in raising that amount. A meeting at Norwalk will be held next week, when a company will be organized and the matter be put upon a working basis.

The oldest printer in the U. S. W. W. Hickox, of Alabama, who published the *Reporter* in that village in 1820. He is now nearly eight years of age, and for many years past has been in indigent circumstances

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
SUNDAY, Feb. 4, 1872. }

The general trade of the city is still in "winter quarters," but promises to be unusually brisk during the spring. Were the tariff and revenue question promptly arranged by Congress the effect would be to stimulate business; for, while the changes would not go into effect before the new fiscal year, a knowledge of what they are to be would enlighten the merchants in their speculations as to what they may safely undertake during the interval, and prepare the way for a gradual accommodation of the old to the new system of prices. The hope having been excited by the President's Message that the revenue taxes would be removed from all domestic manufactures and products except tobacco and liquors, there is naturally a disposition to shape business transactions in accordance with the alteration in value to follow such a modification of the revenue laws. In the leading articles of wheat and cotton the wholesale markets have been firm. The dry goods merchants have already received a good many visits from the out-of-town dealers, who are steadily arriving in the city.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has not fully responded to the expectations of an abundant supply after the January disbursements, but as compared with the beginning of January has been easy, the highest rate on call during the past week having been seven per cent, between which figures and four per cent there were frequent fluctuations, good borrowers getting their supply quite readily, however, at 6 a 7 per cent. The stock market is unusually high for this season of the year, and as each one per cent rise in values on the Stock Exchange represents $100 for every 100 shares, whatever the market price, it is evident that a great deal of money is required to "carry" stocks as they now stand. The "bulls" are not discouraged by this state of things, but point to the spring of 1869, when money was worth ⅞ per cent a day for exactly the same reason as now—viz., a rising market in the spring after already high prices in the winter.

Commercial paper was quoted at 7 a 8 per cent discount for prime double names and 7 a 12 per cent for single names. The latter running four to six months.

Foreign exchange was fairly active lower the end of the week, with a recovery of ¼ a ⅜ in sterling, and closed steady on the basis of 109 a 109½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, but attracted little attention. There is a gain of a quarter of a million in legal tenders and a loss of a million and a quarter in specie. As the liabilities show no essential variation the loss in surplus reserve is just about a million. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	Jan. 27.	*Feb. 3.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$251,851,000	$252,610,100	Inc. $1,759,100
Specie	28,225,100	26,982,100	Dec. 1,242,100
Circul'n	28,288,900	28,218,700	Dec. 70,200
Deposits	221,974,500	220,906,700	Dec. 167,800
Leg. ten.	46,236,300	46,503,900	Inc. 267,600

An analysis of the above shows that the banks now hold $8,270,550 in excess of the legal reserve—a decrease for the week of $966,225.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The February programme of the Treasury started a further rise in gold, the price of which on Wednesday had touched 110¼. Intermediate of the undoubted active interest of at least two and perhaps four or five speculative combinations of more or less wealth now operating in the market the premium has been affected by a reaction against our five-twenties in London, consequent upon apprehended disagreement at Geneva with reference to the Alabama claims. Still later in the week evidence seemed to be furnished the Gold Room that the Syndicate and some of the national banks were buying gold to take up the certificates of deposit exchanged with the Treasury for the new five per cents, their subscriptions in that way having been accepted by Mr. Boutwell. On Thursday and Friday the market fell back to 109½, and while the majority of the speculators for a rise were credited with "milking the market," it is said that the stock operator who initiated the present speculation in gold quietly sold as the other cliques organized and came into the market, his sales and their purchases causing the decline to 109⅛ and subsequent rallyeto 109⅜. The closing price Saturday evening was 109¾ a 109⅞. The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	110	109¾
Tuesday	109⅞	109¼
Wednesday	110¼	109⅛
Thursday	110	109⅛
Friday	109⅞	109⅛
Saturday	109⅞	109¾

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market opened weak, and up to Wednesday was lower, with a drooping tendency and a bearish feeling that undoubtedly tempted a good many sales for the decline. The calmer situation of affairs in London later in the week and special activity in one or two features, such as Northwest and Pacific Mail, turned the market in an upward direction and closed it with a fair improvement and decidedly strong tone. The amount of business was, however, small, and hardly above the average of ordinary times. Doubtless the cliques are waiting for an abatement of the present wintrish weather, which is hardly consistent with the idea of a "spring" speculation, and are forecasting the money market. In the case of Pacific Mail we are likely to have a repetition of the activity and excitement of the winter and spring of 1867, when a committee from the Legislature sat upon the affairs of the company, investigated them, and, after protracted deliberation, submitted a report exonerating the company from charges of mal-administration, &c. Meantime the stock vibrated and fluctuated widely, and made and lost fortunes for hundreds of speculators.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The Southern list was irregular, but toward the end of the week became steady, with a rally in the bonds which had been weak, and some improvement in those that had been firm. The Missouris were lower on the revival of the agitation against paying the debt in coin, but recovered on the firm front presented by the friends of the Governor's veto. The following were the closing prices Saturday for the general Southern list, inclusive of leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65¾ a 66; do. new, 65¾ a 66; Virginia, ex coupon, 56 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 44 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 53¾ a 55½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 15 a 17; Georgia sixes, 73 a 75; do. sevens, 85 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32 a 34; do. funding, 1866, 22 a 24; do. do., 1868, 21 a 22; do. new, 16 a 18; do. special tax, 13 a 14; Missouri sixes, 95 a 95½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 57 a 60; do. new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 62 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1874, 50 a 55; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 90 a 65; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 90 a 95; do. new, January and July, 30 a 36; do. do. April and October, 28 a 30; Arkansas sixes, funded, 87 a 90; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 85 a 95; do. interest eights, 85 a 87; do., second mortgage eights, 72 a 75; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 82 a 85; do., second mortgage eights, 74 a 76. New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 88 a 93; do. do. second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 1st mortgage, 84 a 86; do., second mortgage, 75 a 80; Tennessee and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 80 a 85; North Carolina, 55 a 60; Macon and Brunswick Railroad guarantees, 90 a 95; Washington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 90 a 95; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad eights, 90 a 95; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 59 a 60; Savannah city sixes, 70 a 75; do. sevens, 84 a 85; New Orleans consolidated sixes, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1868, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1870, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1871, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1872, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1873, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1874, 70 a 75; do. sixes, 1875, 70 a 75; do. sixes,

SHALL IT BE WAR?

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

[illegible] the [illegible] of Geneva, the said [illegible] of which no less than [illegible] shall be duly executed on the said vessels. Should the United States find that Great Britain has failed to [illegible] any [illegible] or [illegible] which [illegible] shall [illegible] to [illegible] to be [illegible] to Great Britain by the United States for all the claims referred to it, such [illegible] shall [illegible] to pass upon by the [illegible] of Great Britain to the government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award.

The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be given to the agent of Great Britain for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government.

ARTICLE 6.

Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the due prosecution of the case. And all expenses of the general arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE 9.

The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ARTICLE 10.

In case the tribunal shall find that Great Britain has failed to [illegible] any claim or claims not referred to it by this article, or any part or parts thereof, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a board of assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what sum or sums are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each claim covered thereby, to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators.

The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows:—One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and two members thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy, and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

As soon as possible after such nominations the Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York or Boston. The several members shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide upon the claims to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, and receive such evidence as shall be laid before them on behalf of the respective governments as they may prescribe, or the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the governments of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision.

The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated.

Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend that time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months.

The assessors shall report to each government at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report. If any claims then remain undecided they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of their first meeting; and in case any claims remain undecided at that time they shall make a final report within a further period of six months.

The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable in Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report.

The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two governments, and [illegible] from time to time, as may be found necessary, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ARTICLE 11.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such Board be appointed, as a full, perfect and [illegible] settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made before or laid before the tribunal or board shall from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the tribunal or board be considered and treated as finally settled, barred and thenceforth inadmissible.

ART NOTES.

From New South Wales we learn that the first *anniversaire* of an Irish academy was held some time since at the Sydney Exchange, and was attended by the *elite* of society. Professor Badham delivered a very able inaugural address, which displayed more insight and understanding of the subject than is usually found in addresses of this kind. Art is thus fairly started in Australia, and will no doubt put forth new energies to the island Commune.

Dublin is to have a "Museum of Art, Industry and Manufactures" on the same plan as the one at South Kensington. The building erected some years ago for the purposes of the International Exhibition will be utilized for the purpose. The Irish capital is indebted for the projected addition to her public institutions to the munificence of one of her citizens—Sir Arthur E. Guinness, M.P.

A marble bust of the late Lord Carlisle, the well known Lincoln Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by John Foley, R. A., has been placed in the town hall of Morpeth.

Courbet, an ex member of the Commune, has just completed a sketch for an important historical picture. It represents the interior of the court of the Orangerie. The background is occupied by an old white wall, from which spring here and there the dried up stalks of wild wall flowers. A number of Communist prisoners are seen along this wall in groups smoking their pipes and chatting. In the foreground some of the prisoners are examining attentively a journal, in which is probably written an article which concerns them. One of them tries to suppress his sobbing by biting the corner of his handkerchief, while another, in spite of the severe looks of his neighbor, is about to faint. It is said that the composition is very bold and striking. An enterprising Belgian has already purchased the projected painting for the sum of $9,000.

THE REMAINS OF A HERO.

Arrival of the Guerriere with the Remains of the Late General Robert Anderson on Board.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4, 1872.

The United States frigate Guerriere, having on board the remains of the late General Robert Anderson, arrived in the Roads at noon to-day, and passed on up to Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4, 1872.

The United States steamer Guerriere, arrived from Nice, has on board the remains of Major General Robert Anderson, which will probably be delivered to-morrow to General Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe. The Guerriere is anchored off Fort Norfolk.

THE LEAGUE HOMICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1872.

In the case, State of Maryland against Joseph League for the murder of an unknown woman at Chase's Station, on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, in May last, on trial in Baltimore County Circuit Court, at Townsendtown, yesterday afternoon a verdict of manslaughter was rendered with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. A motion has been made for a new trial.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

About six o'clock last night, as Charles Hebbard, aged twenty-five years, of 157 East Fifty-first street, was driving through Central Park in a sleigh, he got into an altercation with some unknown parties on the second bridge, near Seventy-ninth street. Both parties leaped from their sleighs and commenced a hand fight, which terminated by some one firing a shot from a revolver, the ball entering Hebbard's armpit, inflicting a dangerous wound. The latter was taken home and attended by Dr. Hudden, who extracted the ball. The assailants after firing the shot again returned to their sleigh and made their escape.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Last night a wedding party assembled in the agreeable saloon of Christian Birck, No. 209 East Twenty-eighth street. One of the party, named Frank Spieder, of No. 1,[illegible] Third avenue, had a dispute with the landlord, which terminated by the latter breaking a large cuspidore over the head of Spieder with it inflicting severe wounds. Birck was arrested on an officer of the Twenty-first precinct, and will be held to answer a charge of felonious assault also of violating the Excise law.

A RELIC OF COLONIAL TIMES.

The [illegible] Mass., has the following account of the [illegible] of a relic of the colonial times:—Mr. [illegible] of this city, while purchasing articles at a recent auction sale, discovered a secret drawer containing which were found six or seven hundred dollars in money, chiefly old state bank notes. It also contained some five pieces of continental currency, one of the oldest and most [illegible] of which bears the [illegible] of Benjamin Franklin and D. Hartley. It is a fifty dollar bill on Dutch paper, the [illegible] of which is [illegible]

TELEGRAPH.

What Has Been Accomplished by the International Telegraph Conference.

Its Convention Considered Its Labors—The Governments Represented at the Sitting Manoeuvres of the Atlantic Cable Monopolists for War Time—The Interests of the United States.

ROME Daily, Jan. 15, 1872.

The Telegraphic Congress has at last been brought to a close. After a protracted session of more than six weeks the delegates were enabled yesterday to place their signatures to the revised treaty. It may be convenient to repeat that the present Congress was held in pursuance with provisions of the International Telegraph Treaty, signed at Paris May 17, 1865. That treaty came in force on January 1, 1868, and secured to the whole of Europe the advantage of cheap and uniform telegraph correspondence, without any distinction whatsoever, either in regard to nationality, language or difference in monetary regulations. The most perfect unity in the management of telegraphs as well as in the schedule of charges has thus been obtained for the whole Continent of Europe. The treaty referred to is a diplomatic document, and one of its provisions stipulates for

TRIENNIAL MEETINGS,

to which delegates are to be appointed by all the contracting powers for purposes of consulting either on necessary changes, and revising or modifying, if required, existing regulations. The last Congress under those provisions was held three years ago at Vienna, the Austrian capital, and the next, it has been determined, will assemble in June or July, 1875, at St. Petersburg.

THE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT ROME

are enumerated in the following statement. The name of the delegate, it will be seen, is generally that of the chief officer of the Telegraph Department in his own country:—

Austria—Mr. Brunner de Wattenwyll, Director of Telegraphs, Vienna.

Hungary—Mr. E. D'Ary, Director of Telegraphs, Pesth.

Belgium—Mr. J. Vincent, Director of Telegraphs, Brussels.

Denmark—Mr. J. Faber, Director of Telegraphs, Copenhagen.

France—Mr. J. Aillaud, Director of Telegraphs, Paris.

Germany—Colonel Meydam, Director of Telegraphs, Berlin; M. A. Gumbart, Director of Telegraphs, Munich; M. De Klein, Director Telegraphs, Stuttgart.

Great Britain—Mr. Alan Chamber, Representative of the Post Office Department; Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, representative of the government of British India; Major Bateman Champaign, British India.

Greece—M. Salachas, Secretary of Legation, Rome.

Italy—M. E. D'Amico, Director General, Rome; M. J. Salvatori, Director General, Rome.

Japan—M. Schioda, Secretary Japanese Legation, Rome.

Netherlands—M. A. Staring, Director General Telegraphs at the Hague.

Norway—M. Nielson, Director General Telegraphs, Christiania.

Persia—Major Bateman Champaign, R. E.

Portugal—M. V. Evaristo do Rego, Director General Telegraphs, Lisbon.

Russia—General de Lueders, Director General Telegraphs, St. Petersburg.

Roumania—General P. Olska, Director General Telegraphs, Bucharest.

Servia—M. Mladen Z. Radioycovitch, Director General Telegraphs, Belgrade.

Sweden—M. P. Branostroem, Director General Telegraphs, Stockholm.

Switzerland—M. F. Lendi, Director General Telegraphs, Berne; M. Louis Curchod, ex-Director General Telegraphs, Berne.

Turkey—Izzet Effendi, Inspector General, Constantinople; Yanco Effendi, Secretary Ministry, Constantinople.

THE MEETINGS

were held under the presidency of M. D'Amico, the Italian Director General of Telegraphs, but owing to an accident that gentleman was incapacitated for a time, and the chair, consequently, was taken by Mr. Brunner, the Austrian Delegate, during the last few weeks.

INDEPENDENT OF THE FOREGOING COUNTRIES

Great Britain furnished a large contingent of members of various boards of submarine cable companies, while Mr. Cyrus W. Field attended in his capacity as director of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company of New York, and M. Louis Curchod, the ex-director of Swiss Telegraphs, represented the interests of the Atlantic Cable Companies—*i. e.*, both the Anglo-American and the French Cable. The Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company connecting England and France and Belgium was present, with Mr. Clare, the secretary of the company. Sir James Anderson, well known in his connection with the Great Eastern steamship, represented the interests of the Falmouth-Gibraltar Company.

IN ADDITION TO THESE

gentlemen there was an array of lawyers and accountants watching the interests of various companies connecting British India, China and Australia; but the management in the conference was confided to Messrs. Jules Despatcher and Lewis Wells, both gentlemen being familiar with foreign languages.

THE MEDITERRANEAN LINES,

the Board of which locates in England, were represented by Lord William Hay, also Colonel Glover and Mr. Alfred Eggington, one of the inspectors. The attendance of delegates from these companies was essential, as most of their cables connect with land lines belonging to various governments, though few only of the private companies form part and parcel of the general telegraph family, created in virtue of the international treaty.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,

deeply interested as they are in all matters appertaining to telegraphic communications, are entitled to a full account of all the doings of the Congress at Rome. But before referring to those doings I will give a detailed account of all that portion of the conference which immediately concerns America with reference to the management of the Atlantic cable. Immediately after the opening of this Congress

THE QUESTION OF NEUTRALIZING SUBMARINE CABLES

was brought up. The delegate from Norway, Mr. Nielson, introduced the subject as early as December 4, but the proposition was unceremoniously and almost unanimously voted down. The interests of Norway make it imperative that the neutrality of submarine cables should be observed in time of war as well as peace, otherwise that country might be entirely isolated. A cable across the North sea connects Norway with Great Britain, while on the other hand the whole Scandinavian territory is greatly dependent on submarine communications with the Baltic provinces of Russia and Russia. A glance at the map developing the geographical position of Norway and Sweden illustrates at once the importance of the question at issue.

A PROJECT EMANATING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Nielsen, delegate from Norway, reminded his colleagues of the fact that the government of the United States had taken the initiative in recommending a special convention providing for the protection of submarine telegraph lines. The question, although being one which required diplomatic action, was one of sufficient importance to attract the special attention of this Convention, in order to pave the way for whatever action when the necessity of making an international treaty would become more apparent. The proposition emanating from the government of Washington might require a few modifications, and he (Mr. Nielsen) deemed it his duty to refer the question for examination to a special committee. The president of the Convention opposed the proposition, but Mr. Nielsen insisted that, although the members of the present congress may not be empowered to take action in the matter, it seems, nevertheless, incumbent on the moral sense, duty and conscience to examine the question, to the end that they might submit their conviction to their governments, and finally to enable each delegate to present to his government the result of inquiries made on an assembly of gentlemen eminently qualified to express an opinion on the subject.

VIEWS PRO AND CON.

Certain [illegible] Russian [illegible] the [illegible] as one involving serious interests with which the members of the Conference had no right to interfere. Strange to say, the Swedish representatives supported the views expressed by the gentlemen from Russia, while the delegates from Turkey, Mr. Vincent, asserted that the neutrality of the Norwegian proposition was in danger which tended to give the power to one Union of interfering with international arrangements of such a kind that it was not possible to consult them. [illegible] to achieve the contemplated object. The United States, speaking in favor of [illegible], recommended the withdrawal of the question, and Mr. Nielsen, seeing himself outvoted, had to comply with the suggestion. Lastly, it was

AGREED

[illegible] retained in that shape [illegible] at Vienna [illegible] when the article on Mr. Cyrus W. Field was introduced. The proposition of that gentleman was forwarded to the Committee December 2[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

OUR RAILROADS.

The Railroad Builders of This Session of Congress.

WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT.

Tom Scott Gobbles Up Marshall O Roberts—Jay Cooke Swinging Along—The Atlantic and Pacific People After the Indians—Mormon Road Builders—Great Pipelaying of Ben Halliday—The Central Pacific Junta—Young Palmer's Road Opening the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb 2 1872.

The railroad lobby is comparatively small this year, jobbery being pretty well done in the matter of large through lines, while the smaller railways between parts of the same Territory, or a State and a Territory, are generally handled by some one Congressman or by the road's own respectable officers You have no idea of the immense amount of railroad building going on in the country, and much of it is done with foreign money, obtained upon little less than loose pretences

HOW BORROWERS BUILD OUR RAILWAYS

Take, for example, the railroad running from Denver southward toward the Gulf, of which fifty or sixty miles are done and trains running This is a narrow gauge road, the first in the West opened to traffic, and its superintendent and builder is a Mr. Palmer, formerly of Philadelphia, and long a clerk or subordinate official of some character in the Pennsylvania Railroad office He went to Kansas concerned in the Kansas Pacific Railway, and when that was done being a man of bright parts and imaginative temperament he conceived the idea of a narrow gauge road, starting the general railway bobbin which sought a large grant from Denver southward towards Santa Fe, and, securing the moral support of the Pennsylvania Company, he put off to Holland to sell his bonds He did sell above two million dollars' worth at Amsterdam, but the Colorado people say that he presented a list of prominent names of bankers and other folks in the Territory as heavy stockholders in the road, few of whom had anything to do with it. This is one of the dodges used with 'John Bull over there' to make him put up his money The Territorial people, who want the railroad, yet will put no money into it give the use of their names, and the array being astounding, some of the persons being known abroad as well as at home, the money is forthcoming and the road is built. The celebrated citizens abroad then gracefully retire their names from the roll, and the enterprise is left to its own possibilities, while the board of free and easy trustees in our less enterprising States are supposed to be looking out sharply for the interests of the foreign bondholders. It often happens that daring and recklessness in a country with the general growth and prosperity of ours amount to as much as good forethought.

This road from Denver toward Santa Fé is paying the interest on its bonds regularly, carrying a good deal of stock and some passengers, for New Mexico, although a territory, numbers, according to the last census, 112 000 people, of whom ninety odd thousand are white Mexicans or Americans.

SNOWED UP.

It is upon such secondary railroad enterprises as the above that Congress is now chiefly exercised, while the North Pacific, whose bonds are selling rapidly, asks no more from the government. The Union and Central Pacific are in a condition of *statu quo*, snowed up at both ends and the Atlantic and Pacific, commonly called the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad has at the boundary of the Indian Territory, its right of way, which Congress gave it, stopped by the attitude of the pig headed Indians there who fear a locomotive and telegraph wire about equally

M O ROBERTS RESIGNS.

Marshall O Roberts, of New York, troubled with the kidney disease and in low spirits, is already heartily sick of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has offered to sell the whole thing out to Tom Scott for $1,500,000, which is about the amount which Roberts has himself personally advanced to build the road Roberts is generally looked upon here as a failure as a railroad man, and the hungry attorneys, ex Congressmen and others who were promised bonds upon his accession are raving about town, talking about honorable and dishonorable conduct. It is said that not fewer than two hundred persons had promises of bonds and of money, but these promises amount to nothing, many of them being given to persons who, under the law, had no right to be interested in any measure before Congress.

TOM SCOTT AT THE BRAKE.

Scott is now in Washington, seeing what can be done out of the situation. His wonderful head and hundred hands take delight in such enterprises, and the grants in money and in lands lavishly heaped upon this road might well allure him.

The Texas and Pacific Franchise—such being the name of Scott's consolidated road which is to run from Shreveport, La., across the broadest part of Texas to El Paso, and thence send an arm down to California and another to San Diego—is comprised of three or four different charters, all subsidized with rich Texas lands.

WHAT SCOTT'S BIG ROAD WILL GET.

First, the Texas and Pacific comprises the Southern Pacific Railroad chartered by the State of Texas, of which seventy miles are already built from Shreveport westward. This grant is 7,000,000 acres, which, at $3 an acre, would alone make $21 000,000.

Next in Scott's enterprise is the Memphis and El Paso grant—that unfortunate concession to Jean C. Fremont. The Texas and Pacific have compromised for the Fremont bonds—sold head over heels in Paris at a sacrifice, nearly to the ruin of our general securities, and not much to Fremont's own benefit—by mortgaging all their lands for the first 150 miles of the road to said bondholders. Fremont's indebtedness is not less than $2,000 000 and it is supposed that after indemnifying upon that compromise the persons who took his bonds the Memphis and El Paso grant will still amount to 4,000,000 acres.

Next in Scott's Texas and Pacific enterprise will accrue the state bonds of $10 000 per mile, which are not to be issued over until 600 miles of the road are completed and it spans the whole State. This moneyed concession was made last winter by the Legislature of Texas, and the whole sum received in this way if every part will be $6,000,000 in State bonds.

Next, Tom Scott, if he builds this road will get the government grant of 1 000 000 of acres lying between Texas and San Diego some of which is good land for agriculture, and much of it rich in minerals.

Taking these four things together, and valuing the land at between two and three dollars an acre, the Texas and Pacific concession amounts to $6,000,000 in land and State bonds. Public spirit, however, is not wanting on this road. Delegations from Kansas, Colorado California, and even from Utah, the road builders, with their usual lead of sub-sidy, are pressing South to all the cities in all the dead quarters of the Rio Grande and up to Santa Fe in New Mexico, while the South Pacific Railroad is being rushed to pieces by its backers, each man, almost,

THE MORMONS AT WORK.

But for the Mormon chief in Utah, which have outgeneraled Yankee and enterprise for the Mormons have constructed what was a third of the way now toward Omaha in the mountains We allude to the Utah Central road connecting with Salt Lake City with the United States road to be finished to Ogden in May next. These three great enterprises, controlled by the makers, Gentile & Co., now in

THE NEW PACIFIC AND SCHUYLER COLFAX

line would in one of its stages which the people are making in this Western railway overgrowth, establish new lines, and Capitalists rely upon the sale of lands to accomplish the immediate object in view. I believe that the case of Mr. Colfax, who, two years ago was a poor man, and took a flying trip to Europe, and returned with $5,000 in his pocket, which he invested in Union Pacific Railroad bonds, and which are now worth $20,000, is a case in point. The Pacific has great inducements to offer to Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and the Vice President elect, who has been a director in the road, has been of great service to it in the way of legislation. In other words, the great railroad corporations of the country, like the United States government, are willing to help those who help themselves.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The German and the Old Russian Parties.

German Sympathies of the Emperor and the French Sympathies of the Heir Apparent—Enormous Warlike Preparations—What For?—The Only Ground on Which Two Great Parties of the Empire Can Meet as Friends.

MOSCOW Jan. 10, 1872.

You will have received long ere this reaches you, the substance of the Emperor's speech upon the reception of his illustrious German visitors, who came to assist at the solemnities with which St George's Day is always celebrated in Russia. The Czar having decided to decorate Von Moltke and Prince Frederic Charles with the cross of the Order of St George in acknowledgment of their distinguished military talents, their presence became of course necessary at St Petersburg, not only to receive the decoration, but as a matter of etiquette, upon the occasion of the ceremonies attendant upon the annual celebration of Russia's patron saint. There are only about ten or twelve persons in Europe wearing the decoration of this Order, it is only conferred for great military merit and the honor attaching to it is considered as great or greater than that of the Iron Cross. The fact of the Czar having conferred this honor on two German Generals, when many people supposed there was no good feeling existing between the two governments, is a very significant one. The Emperor's speech is more significant still, and the German party here are jubilant over

THE NEW ALLIANCE,

which they consider an accomplished fact. These two great empires that together are able to defy the world, are, it would seem, about to form an alliance offensive and defensive, for the ostensible purpose of maintaining peace throughout Europe. Whether they are sincere or not in their professions of peace and good will to men remains to be seen. But it is a curious fact that every alliance entered into with this great object in view invariably ends in war.

DIVISION OF PEACE ALLIANCES.

Peace alliances have, up to the present, proved to be a delusion, not to say a fraud, and without in the least attempting to cast suspicion upon the sincerity of their Imperial Majesties when they cry peace we may yet be permitted to doubt the near approach of the millennium, the more so as the Russian government has within the last few weeks ordered a new levy of troops, which will add a contingent of nearly three hundred thousand men to the present standing army—a measure which has anything but a peaceful look. The army is now composed of about eight hundred thousand men this number will thus be augmented to nearly eleven hundred thousand—a most formidable array for a peace footing.

Whatever be the ultimate object or result of this German alliance there is little doubt that it will be accomplished, if indeed the two contracting parties have not already signed the terms of the compact. The official organ of the government has within the last few days been publishing a series of articles, in which under cover of a general review of the political situation of Europe, it announces most cordially an alliance with Prussia, or, more properly speaking, with Germany. Casting a retrospective glance over the history of the last hundred years the writer enters into a short discussion of the system of politics known as

THE HOLY ALLIANCE;

shows why it was brought about, how Russia only remained true to it, while the other Powers, influenced by various interested motives, fell off one by one, or only kept up a semblance of loyalty in order to deceive. He claims that England first showed signs of defection, fearing the influence of Russia in the East; then Austria during the Turkish war in 1823. The revolutions of 1830-'40-'48 achieved the overthrow of the system, but the Russians still faithful to the old compact, clung to the defunct until the Crimean war awakened them to the stern reality that they had only been hugging a corpse Through all these various vicissitudes and changes these wars and revolutions, the writer claims that Prussia and Prussia only showed herself a firm friend to Russia. That, less free than at present, restrained by lack of strength and cramped led by her rivalry with Austria in the German Diet and by a sentiment of nationality that revolted at the idea of separating from German Austria, she could not then, as now, dictate terms to her neighbors, but that upon every occasion she asserted her influence in favor of Russia restraining the other Powers where she could not prevent them overstepping the bounds of right, and showed herself loyal and true to the compact she had entered into

WHY RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA SHOULD BE FRIENDS.

The following remarkable passages occur in the last of these articles, and I have thought it worth while to translate it in full in order to show something of the spirit by which they are animated —

We do not fear that in the midst of this concealed hostile warfare which has just ended in a truce, Prussia was the only power that strove to remain faithful to us. We say so, and that alone was not without danger for Prussia. Prussia was not then as free as she is to-day She was trammelled on her rivalry with Austria in the German Diet, where the latter Power arrogated to herself the rights of presidia, German interests on the Danube. She was bound by a sentiment of German nationality, which reverted at the idea of separating from German Austria, and it was thus that, in spite of her good will, she was dragged on by the latter. At the same time she restrained that Power in the course she was pursuing. We have not forgotten the good will thus shown to us, and mine we are not a little too ungrateful when we consider that the Prussia of that time and even the Prussia of to-day the grand ideas are put forth in the Convention of Ramsburg—that of conducting Germany into one great confederating Power, capable of peace and of preventing war in Europe by throwing her weight into the balance against the first aggressor—would have been very near to realization. It would have preserved Austria from an unjust war and Europe from a sanguinary conflict, which has been the starting point of all its subsequent agitations. . . . Those two Powers are, by their force and respective positions, the best adapted to play a preponderating and conservative part. Their interests are nearly enough coincident to make them prefer peace to strife; but not enough so to render such a chance a menace by the mere fact of its existence. They are powerful enough to inspire mutual respect and confidence, but neither is in a condition to think of aggressive designs. The conditions are the most favorable to the establishment of sincere and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and when, as in the case in which we are placed by a long and uninterrupted course of loyal and straightforward dealing on a most important question rendered, and by the continual friendly relations, as shown by the press, visits and courtesies, these relations may be considered as of the most sincere and cordial kind.

PRESENT INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

As these articles have appeared in the official organ of the government, which is supposed to be directed and inspired by Gortschakoff himself, they may be regarded as a pretty sure index of the private views of the government. Indeed this alliance has its reason for existing, although there will be sooner or later a clash of interests between it and the Italian, there is no fear for the present no subject for a quarrel, and, besides, what is more cogent for the moment, a Franco-Anglo alliance to a bitter and complicated quarrel?

TWO GREAT PARTIES IN RUSSIA.

I have already spoken of the German party here, and it may be as well to state that Russia is divided, curiously enough, into two great parties on a subject of German and anti-German sentiment and sympathy. And this is the only possible line of demarcation between the parties at present. On every other subject, as the various reforms inaugurated by the present head, there is such a diversity of opinion and habits and customs and conditions of society, those who would expect would have nearly the same views are so widely divergent to be unsound. It is impossible to draw any well-defined party lines or make any positive classification of the masses, particularly speaking, except on this one point. Even here the boundaries are broadly marked and easy traced.

THE GERMAN PARTY

in the German party must be understood real Germans alone, of whom there are a great many in the country, for the portion of the Russian people who have German names and descended from German parentage, dating back in many cases a few years, and often more Russian in sentiment and feeling than the Russians themselves. Numerically they are, of course, not to any extent so—many as their opponents, but the influence of position and power is with them. Here is a small section and a powerful one of this party, and a leading one of this assertion is the supposition that their success in the war with France would have been very near as great as now if Germany had been engaged in a war with Russia. It would have preserved Austria from an unjust war and Europe from a sanguinary conflict, which has been the starting point of all its subsequent agitations. . . . Those two Powers are, by their force and respective positions, the best adapted to play a preponderating and conservative part. Their interests are nearly enough coincident to make them prefer peace to strife; but not enough so to render such a chance a menace by the mere fact of its existence. They are powerful enough to inspire mutual respect and confidence, but neither is in a condition to think of aggressive designs. The conditions are the most favorable to the establishment of sincere and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and when, as in the case in which we are placed by a long and uninterrupted course of loyal and straightforward dealing on a most important question rendered, and by the continual friendly relations, as shown by the press, visits and courtesies, these relations may be considered as of the most sincere and cordial kind.

PRESENT INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

As these articles have appeared in the official organ of the government, which is supposed to be directed and inspired by Gortschakoff himself, they may be regarded as a pretty sure index of the private views of the government. Indeed this alliance has its reason for existing, although there will be sooner or later a clash of interests between it and the Italian, there is no fear for the present no subject for a quarrel, and, besides, what is more cogent for the moment, a Franco-Anglo alliance to a bitter and complicated quarrel?

TWO GREAT PARTIES IN RUSSIA.

I have already spoken of the German party here, and it may be as well to state that Russia is divided, curiously enough, into two great parties on a subject of German and anti-German sentiment and sympathy. And this is the only possible line of demarcation between the parties at present. On every other subject, as the various reforms inaugurated by the present head, there is such a diversity of opinion and habits and customs and conditions of society, those who would expect would have nearly the same views are so widely divergent to be unsound. It is impossible to draw any well-defined party lines or make any positive classifications

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.

A Refugee Prussian Nobleman Killed by His Hired Man.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2.]

Ziegenmeyer has found his match in cool and calculating murder, and in appropriating the victim's property and effects it not in the skill which that eminent criminal manifested in so long successfully baffling all attempts to solve the mystery. This time the murdered man is a Prussian nobleman, who had turned his attention to farming in Livingston county, near the village of Dwight, and whose curious career has already been made the subject of several newspaper paragraphs. The murderer was hunted down in Chicago whither he had fled, bringing all the effects of the dead man, and actually assuming to be that individual toward whom he bore a strong personal resemblance. The Dwight *Star* on yesterday contains a full account of the crime and its discovery, from which we condense the following facts:—

A week ago yesterday morning the residents of Dwight were startled by a rumor, that could then be traced to no reliable source, of the perpetration of a horrible murder, the victim being Alvin V. Panwitz, a Prussian nobleman, who has been a resident of our township for the past two years. Panwitz was sent from Europe by his parents to avoid the consequences of a duel, fought about the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, in which he killed his man. Arriving in this country with small means, he rented a piece of land of Mr. E. C. Adams, of Dwight, and entered upon the occupation of farming. On Tuesday, the 2d ult., he drew a part of the half-yearly remittance which he was accustomed to receiving from Germany, and, having spent some time in the saloons, he left Dwight in his sleigh, with Frederick Shafer (his hired man and murderer) and Conrad Riemmuller, for his home. But he and Shafer quarrelled immediately, which, becoming disagreeable to Mr. Riemmuller, he left the sleigh when only half a mile from town, which was the last seen of Panwitz till he was discovered, by the murderer's confession, under a heap of compost at his stable. The last known that he had drawn money on the evening mentioned, and that he had left town quarrelling with the hired man, together with his absence from his usual haunts, excited suspicion, and inquiries were actively made as to his whereabouts. Shafer, being applied to, stated that he had gone to Chicago, and that he was to draw the corn on the place to market, and then follow him to that point with the team, for the purpose of engaging in the business of removing the débris of the burnt district. This story not coinciding with some others in Nevada, where he had been actually hauling corn and receiving pay for the same since the death of the murdered man, he was taxed with falsehood, which so alarmed him that he left with the team, taking all the effects of the murdered man, for Chicago. He excited suspicion in Gardner, Wilmington and other points, on his way to Chicago, by offering to sell the team, gun and revolver of his victim for a mere song, and he was so indiscreet at both of these points as to try and pass himself off for Panwitz, and actually succeeded in one or two instances with Panwitz's personal friends, his resemblance to the murdered man being very close, and made more so by his being dressed entirely in his clothes. These facts coming to the ears of his friends in Dwight, made suspicion a certainty, and orders were sent by the authorities to track him up and arrest him. Meanwhile Constable Layton, of Gardner, and Detective Winstead, of Wilmington, were put upon the trail and finally found him, after unremitting search, at an obscure livery stable in an out-of-the-way street in Chicago, cleaning the horses, which he was offering for sale at a very low figure.

Engaging him at once in conversation, to make certain of his identity, they soon discovered he was their man, and at once manacled him, to which he submitted without resistance, and telegraphed to Dwight for orders to return him. The order was sent at once to Chicago, with the necessary papers, and on Monday night he arrived in Dwight, where he was given a hearing, and, on the morning of Tuesday, made a full confession, stating minutely where the murdered man was buried.

THE CONFESSION.

His confession was, in effect, that while going home in the sleigh Panwitz quarrelled with him, and that both were drunk. After reaching home Shafer put away the horses and entered the house, where he found Panwitz divested of his clothing and lying on the bed. The quarrel was at once renewed by Panwitz in a hard, bitter manner, and, for some retort on the part of Shafer, he at once jumped off the bed and dealt the latter a kick in the small of the back, and dropped back on the bed again, upon which Shafer seized a monkey-wrench of large size, which was lying on the table close by, and struck him on the right temple with it. The force of the blow broke the skull, and he found that he had killed him. He don't remember of having struck him more than once, though examination proves that the wounds could not have been made by less than six powerful blows. He then deliberated upon what was best to do; whether give himself up or make his escape, and finally concluded to escape if he could.

After burying the body in the manure pile, and finding that he had not the means necessary to put himself beyond the reach of justice, he thought he could have time to sell the corn on the place before being suspected, and actually hauled corn to Nevada on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday before leaving; the money for which he spent with a reckless profusion that first drew the general suspicion upon him.

SHAFER'S HISTORY.

Shafer further makes confession that he is a native German, born at the city of Hanover. He came to this country two years ago, in search of a girl to whom he was engaged in the old country. Upon his arrival in New York he learned from some friend she had gone West to Chicago. He first spent much time and all his money trying to find her, and then, being persuaded that she was in Chicago, though he could not find her, went to work there as a day laborer for six months, at the end of which time, getting a faint trace of her, he came as far as Lemont and worked eight months there in the quarries. From thence he was induced to go to Kankakee county, where he worked nine months at various places as a farm hand, when, again becoming restless and anxious to hear of his girl, he visited the German settlement near Dwight, but not finding her, and being out of means, he sought employment. Hearing there that Panwitz was in want of a hand, he immediately came to town, sought him out, and contracted with him. This was thirteen weeks ago, since which time he remained in Panwitz's employ till he murdered him. He says he had no thought of killing Panwitz when he struck him, but, finding that he had killed him, and knowing that he resembled him closely in size and appearance, he thought he could make his escape by wearing his clothes to make the resemblance more perfect, particularly as he had Panwitz's letters and other evidences o. Panwitz's identity in his possession. He feels much remorse at the result of the mishap and fears the vengeance of the community.

THE BODY FOUND.

Immediately after his confession two wagon loads of townspeople repaired to the spot indicated by Shafer as the place of burial, and, upon digging down through some fresh manure, a quantity of loose hay was found, well watered and frozen. This being removed, a door was found, which, being thrown aside, more fresh hay, well watered, was discovered, which, in its turn, being removed, disclosed the body in a neatly dug trench, packed out of the frozen ground, just deep, wide and long enough to place it in. The body presented a terrible appearance, though it was evidently washed before being put away—the whole right side of the head being broken and mashed in, with quantities of manure adhering to the wounds. Two shirts covered the upper part of the body, while a pair of drawers were thrown loosely over the lower limbs. In this condition it remained till the Coroner and his jury viewed it, when it was taken to town, washed and prepared for burial. Upon entering the house it was discovered that the ceiling, wall and lick of the bed upon which he was killed were covered with blood. No trace of the instrument with which the blows were dealt, nor yet of the clothes usually worn by the deceased were found, and it is supposed that the instrument, together with the clothes and the frozen earth taken from the trench in which the body was laid, were put into some of the sleighs he carried away in the wagon, and which are now at Wilmington. Much excitement was created when the body was brought to town, multitudes following it with words of horror and the deepest exasperation; and it is thought if the authorities had not taken the precaution to send Shafer to Pontiac on the noon train he would have been lynched.

Shafer is a powerfully built man of about six feet in height, some thirty years of age, with a countenance not at all prepossessing, resembling in a general way, at first sight, the features of his victim, but which, upon close examination, impress the physiognomist very unfavorably.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL IMPORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE produced, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 18 West Twenty-sixth street; 25 years' practice.

ALL PRIVATE AND NERVOUS DISEASES CURED at once, without detention from business, by Dr. Le Wis, No. 7 Bond street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, Professor of Midwifery, 25 years' success; ladies in the city or country all female complaints, from whatever cause. Residence and office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY; recent and general debility successfully treated; office private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL INCURABLES BY Dr. and Mme. West, female physician and midwife, 166 West Fourth street.

DR. AND MRS. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies — all menstrual and spinal treatment, advice free. Office 57 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

DR. GRAY, MAGNETIC HEALER, SPECIALTY DISeases of women and children, private rooms, 218 West Forty-third street, near Eighth avenue. N. Y.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 28 EAST TENTH STREET, Female Physician, made and treating with a well-known.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—SPEEDily cures all female complaints. Office 18 West Twenty-sixth street.

MRS. DR. JACKSON, ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, ROOM 106, treats all diseases in every successful manner. Consultation free.

MRS. WINCHESTER, PHYSICIAN, 104 CHARLES street, between Washington and Gre.—Ladies consult her at no address. Board, private or hospital, at

MME. LAW RESIDENT, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—25 years' success's practice. Consultation free 45 St. Mark's place, East Fifth street.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN OF THE unfortunate. Dr. BOTT, 168 Second street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Cooks, &c.

20 EAST 17TH ST.—PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A lady, leaving the city, desires situations for two excellent women; one as cook, the other as chambermaid. Call Monday and Tuesday.

32 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer an Ironer; city reference.

109 MADISON AV.—PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron; would have no objection to do general housework in a small private family.

110 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—AN ENGLISH cook; fully competent; willing and obliging; is with her last employer. Call for two days.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Two girls to live together; one a plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamber work and waiting; will go in the country, city reference.

139 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; good references.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family.

146 EAST 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A respectable woman as experienced cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city reference. Call for two days.

149 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of desserts, soups, &c. Call for two days.

214 WEST 51ST ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; AN excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good city references.

222 WEST 17TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABle young woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; city references.

226 SULLIVAN ST., ROOM 17, TOP FLOOR.—TWO respectable girls to cook or do general housework; no objection to the country.

226 WEST 18TH ST., PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; soups, fish, meats, creams and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; would take entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best last employer can be seen.

229 4TH AV.—AS MEAT OR PASTRY COOK, OR both if required, in a hotel or large boarding house; can take full charge of any kitchen; most unexceptionable references.

244 WEST 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as first class cook; excellent washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A private family; a good washer and ironer; city reference.

302 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as excellent cook; best reference.

328 HUBBARD ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable Scotch woman as cook; understands all branches; good city references.

344 EAST 57TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress and nurse; six years' reference. Call at present employer's for three days.

347 7TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl to cook, wash and iron; good references.

405 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK; understands boning, larding and marketing; all kinds of desserts and pastry.

427 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS., IN grocery.—As good cook in a small family; no objection to do or assist in the washing; best reference. Call for two days.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 10.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; has several years' reference as to capability from last place. Call for two days.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding house; city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

20 AV. B, REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG German girl in a small private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing.

23 WEST 23D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG English girl as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or washing; best city reference.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; good city reference.

33 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference.

52 AV. A, BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STS.—A respectable German woman, with good testimonials, as chambermaid or to take care of one or two children in a good family.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FIRST FLOOR, front.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best reference from last place.

89 3D AV., IN CANDY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young French girl as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. Call on or address M. MEYER, for three days.

120 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

129 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress in a private family. Apply for two days.

135 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A competent person as chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

139 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her last place.

156 WEST 58TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

165 CHRYSTIE ST., BETWEEN RIVINGTON AND Delancey.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; can give best references in either New York or Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

202 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; reference if required.

208 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST HALL, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Call today.

209 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to mind children; best city reference.

212 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

228 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front.—A smart young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

242 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH ave.—A single Protestant as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

286 3D ST., BETWEEN AVS. C AND D.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do sewing.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or light housework; best city reference.

322 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid.

329 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

395 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has good city references.

405 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days.

423 WEST 3RD ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH ave.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; best city references from last place.

510 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; no objection to the country.

870 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; reference given. Apply at the northeast corner of 76th st. and av. A.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

21 SPRING ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS AND fits ladies' and children's dresses perfectly, a knowledge of famille pressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; recommend and by her last employers.

55 LEROY ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS SEAMstress; no objection to the country.

685 MADISON AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A COMPETENT family seamstress operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to go out by the day or week. Please call or address for two days.

108 8TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 37TH ST.—AN EXPERIenced seamstress to go out by the day; expects all kinds of fancy sewing and dressmaking at exceedingly low prices.

110 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—LADY THE above is a first class dressmaker wants a few good ladies to do dressmaking and can go dresses in every style, can make boys' and girls' clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; can attend on three machines. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., A GOOD dressmaker wishes work by the day or week, understands cutting and fitting.

120 GROVE ST., JERSEY CITY.—A DRESSMAKER and tailor's shop, for sale or rent; cheap; terms cash; good trade; all of owner's dresses and all of the family sewing, and a first class operator, best city references.

150 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH ave.—A seamstress by a young woman; can make ladies' and children's dresses and cut; also a good fancy worker; no objection to light chamberwork or sewing; best city reference.

155 WEST 3D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GOOD dressmaker wishes work by the day; can go to families by the day or week, or to work with a machine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

170 FRANKLIN ST., SECOND DOOR FROM HUDson.—A respectable widow woman as seamstress and companion; would be willing to travel; can furnish good reference.

173 7TH AV., A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements for the season; can cut, fit and make children's dresses of all kinds and ladies' suits; has very best reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

203 WEST 14TH ST., CORNER FIRST BELL.—AN operator to go out by the day, week or month; would be willing to bring her own machine.—Singer's family. Income of no objection to the country; terms reasonable. Call or address.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker, who understands cutting, fitting and operating, would like a few more customers by the day or week.

238 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A young girl (Catholic) at A. T. Stewart's, as private seamstress in a private family; is an excellent cutter and fitter; can trim in all the newest styles; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days.

243 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A few more engagements by a first class dress maker, to cut by the day or week; also all kinds of sewing done at home.

246 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A widow lady wants plain sewing to do at home by machine or hand; reference given.

251 WEST 21ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by the week or day; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

255 EAST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; has the latest styles and patterns; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machine.

367 6TH AV., A COMPETENT GIRL AS SEAMstress and reader in chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen two days.

628 6TH AV.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; unexceptionable city reference. Call for two days.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day; French cutting; responsible for perfect fitting. Address C. D., Herald office.

A DRESSMAKER OF EXPERIENCE AND TASTE solicits the work of a few more customers at her own house; particular attention given to the remodelling and making over of dresses; terms reasonable. Address BETA, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and trimming all styles of dresses, would engage by the week; highest reference; country not objected to. Address Mrs. A., box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

19 STANTON ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN girl in a small private family in the city to do the housework; city reference.

96 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—To do general housework in a small family by a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.
MARGARET KEEFE.

159 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

181 LUDLOW ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; is a good cook and first class washer and ironer; best city reference.

209 WEST 22D ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework; is a fair cook, washer and ironer; good references.

249 CLINTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

252 WEST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; city reference.

345 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and make herself useful.

430 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; excellent reference.

447 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent young girl to do housework in a small family; excellent city reference.

465 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 OR 18, AS housemaker or to do up stairs work and mind children. Can be seen at her present employer's.

642 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECtable girl to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

40 8TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN AMERICAN lady, fully competent to fill any position of trust; no intoxicating operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.
MRS. E. FINCH.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, or any position of trust, by an American woman; has had many years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

101 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A LADY, 28 years of age, refined and accomplished, desires a position to take charge of a gentleman's household and would make home pleasant and cheerful; a widower's family preferred; no objection to travel; two years' reference from last employer. Call on Mrs. DEKAMP, for two days.

120 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid; can give the best city reference.

151 4TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A young widow as housekeeper; city references.

154 WEST 32D ST.—A WIDOW LADY, A STRANGER in the city, as housekeeper.

212 EAST 52D ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper; widower preferred. Call on or address Mrs. LONG.

220 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper; no objection to go in the country. Call at 11 A. M.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER or to take care of a sick lady; has understanding and sympathy for sickness; can furnish good testimonials. Address for one week, HOUSEKEEPER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash and iron; is a good cook; best reference.

119 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—An experienced laundress to do gentlemen's washing at her house; linens of every description done in superior style.

140 WEST 41ST ST., CORNER BROADWAY, TOP floor, rear.—A respectable woman does ladies' or gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms; best city reference.

154 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ROOM 6.—As competent laundress; washing done in her own house, where satisfaction will be given; also French during; or would go out by the day.

222 WEST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—AN experienced laundress, Protestant, solicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her house; linens done in superior style.

239 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl; first class laundress and cook; city reference.

332 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman to do families' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or to go out by the day; best reference.
H. FLYNN.

338 EAST 28TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable girl to take in washing or to go out by the day; good city references.

343 WEST 26TH ST.—GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILIES' washing wanted by a respectable widow; reasonable terms.
Mrs. M. Q. ADE.

347 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., REAR.—A first class laundress to go out two days every week, to do fine washing and ironing; puffing and fluting done by hand and machine; all the work in the neatest manner; no objection to any distance up town.

364 7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A COMPETENT colored woman wishes a few families' washing, or will go out by the day; city reference.

443 5TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable woman wishes to have a few gentlemen's or families' washing; best city references; is a first class ironer, on reasonable terms.

475 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence; best city reference.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 10.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress wishes washing at her house, where satisfaction will be given; also French fluting done in the neatest manner. Apply all the week.

549 6TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., TOP floor.—A respectable woman wishes a few ladies' or gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; washing of new or to the nicest style and on the shortest notice. Call or address.

642 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to go out by the day to do washing, ironing or cleaning.

751 5TH AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS.—An experienced colored woman wishes gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home; linens done in superior style.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts., first floor.—A respectable colored woman wishes laundry and gentlemen's washing at her own residence, in an excellent cistern; first class, to fit a dress.

Nurses, &c.

9 EAST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE to take care of an infant from its birth; city reference.

24 LEROY ST.—A FRENCH LADY TO TAKE CARE of children in an American family; no objection to travel.

40 EAST 3D ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, without incumbrance, will take out to board, or the house in a good location, at her home; good reference.

115 EAST 4TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman wishes a child to wet nurse.

178 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as nurse to take charge of a child; city reference.

201 WEST 43D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; would like a child that requires a good deal of her attention; would take entire care of her wardrobe; good references. Call for two days; where she has been employed.

210 EAST 3D ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE, chambermaid or waitress; very best references. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

223 EAST 46TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for infants and invalids in all kinds of sickness; city reference.

229 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT MONTHLY and general nurse, of ten years' experience, with exceptionable private and family references indispensable, or low discouraged.
Mr. ANDERSON.

308 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children and make herself useful in any employment.

334 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery.

317 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow of experience to take the entire charge of an invalid; best city references; no objection to the country.

400 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.—A young Italian woman, who desires to return to Italy, as nurse or lady's assistant to a good family; speaks English; is never seasick. Address E. R. WOOD.

404 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as experienced nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; can dress hair; dressing; good references.

413 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse in a private family; good reference. Call for two days.

430 WEST 40TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS WET nurse in a respectable family.

554 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as child to wet nurse; city reference.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON WISHES A SITUation as nurse to two young children; speaks French and English; has one child own; not speaking the French language. Call at 18 Jennaly office, 14th st. and 4th av., Monday and Tuesday.

Waiters, &c.

222 WEST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESpectable young girl as first class waiter in a private family or first class boarding house; excellent reference.

Miscellaneous.

40 8TH ST., ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A SITUATION BY a widow lady fully competent to fill the position; best references. Call on or address Mrs. E. FINCH.

241 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to city or country. Call or address.

309 EAST 24TH ST., REAR BUILDING, FIRST floor.—A lady and daughter to go out house cleaning or scrubbing.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st st.
Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH THE English branches and music, desires to obtain an engagement as resident governess; excellent references; an agreeable home more of an object than liberal salary. Address F. P., box 216 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS A LITTLE ENGlish, would like to be introduced into an American family to improve herself in the English an. guage, and would for taking conversation lessons, give lessons on the piano; references given and required. Call at 247 east 58th st. or 1 Bowery.
WILLIAM JOSS.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POsition as amanuensis, companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady; is unincumbered and will be to devote her whole time to her employer; no objection to travel or go to Europe; unexceptionable references given. Address for one week, COMPANION, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—WRITING, BY A LADY WHO WRITES A beautiful hand. Address M., box 241 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, who can take measure, cut, fit and trim rich silk dresses, who will have a separate table and working force under her control. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS OPERAtors on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but experts wanted; steady employment and liberal pay. Apply, with references, at 9th street entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS SEAMstresses who have been accustomed to work on high cost dinner and reception dresses. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS EMbroiderers. Apply, with samples of work, at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND LIBERAL EDUCAtion, teacher perhaps, may secure a valuable permanent position in a publishing house, at a stated salary. Office 2, 775 Broadway.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner of 25th s.—Wanted, a healthy, intelligent, industrious American French or English girl, as chambermaid and waitress; must be well recommended.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVENUE corner Twenty-fifth street, want an intelligent, healthy well-educated American young woman to learn Turkish and electric bathing and Swedish movement; references required.

LADIES WHO ARE GOOD READERS WILL BE PAID a salary of $10 to $15 per week. Call at 1,149 Broadway, up two flights of stairs front office.

LAUNDRY, UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER 11TH ST.—Wanted, a few good family shirt, collar and cuff ironers, and a good starcher. Call from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MILLINER WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY; MUST be a good trimmer; salary liberal and expenses paid. Inquire at S. SOMMERICH & CO.'S, 424 Broadway.

TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC MEN AS AGENTS. Article in constant demand; opportunity not to be lost by those who desire to make from $5 to $15 a day. Come examine and go to work. Call on or address H. BUTTLE, 12 Warren st., up stairs.

WAITRESS WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING house. Apply at 140 Second avenue.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. INQUIRE FOR three days at No. 9 Jay st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; a so a young girl to assist. Call at 424 West 23d st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD, RESPECTABLE GIRLS, about 14 or 15 years of age, for light work. 580 Hudson st.
J. L. JACKSON.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to make herself generally useful in a private family of two. Apply at 28 East 22d st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO UPSTAIRS WORK, take care of children and do plain sewing; city reference required. Apply at 403 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer and good plain cook. Apply at 24 East 27th st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS HAIRdressing thoroughly; one who understands her business can have steady work. Inquire at 547 6th av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO PLAIN COOKING; must be a good washer and ironer; also a girl about 14 years old. Apply at 128 East 26th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO GENEral housework for two and assist in the care of an infant; wages $16. Apply on Monday at 235 East 56th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS cook; references required. Call at No. 9 West 52d st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD PARASOL FINISHERS; NONE but those who are perfect in the business need apply.
A. M. & R. DAVIES, 500 Broadway.

WANTED A HEALTHY WET NURSE, WITH A good fresh breast; German preferred. Inquire at 61 West 20th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WITH GOOD REFERences; none other need apply. Call Monday and Tuesday, at 143 East 39th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have good reference. Apply at 16 Perry street (Ashland place.)

WANTED, IN A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS AND A baby, a girl to cook, wash and iron and to do washing; must understand the furnace; city reference required. Inquire at 25 East 46th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing. Apply, with reference, at 329 West 25d st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, WELSH OR SWEDish girl as cook; must be waitress and chambermaid; best city references; must have first class reference from last employer; must speak English. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 9 West 13th st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first class waitress; best city reference required. Inquire at 190 East 16th st., between 8th av. and living place, from 11 till 1.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first class nurse for a private family; must understand how to dress and able to assist in the washing of a large family; best city references required. Apply at 110 East 59th st., between 6th av. and living place, from 11 till 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER, SPEAKING FRENCH, English and German, wishes a situation; excellent reference. Call at or address 230 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A SOBER, STEADY young man, 30 years of age, able and willing to work; is a good carman, driver and to render unobjectionable care of horses; is used to the city; good city reference. Address A. Q. S., Herald office.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A STEADY MARried man, as cook in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house; is a first class pastry cook; reference from last boss. Can be or address 85 Forsyth st., room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, as waiter in a first class private family; has good city reference. Can be seen at 209 West 53d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN, SPEAKING plain English, a situation as waiter in a private family either in the city or country; best city reference. Apply for two days at 288 3d av., cigar store.

Clerks and Salesmen.

ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK IN LARGE DRY goods house. Address H. F. J., Herald office.

A COUPLE OF GOOD OUTDOOR SALESMEN WANTed to sell staple goods, a kinds; liberal and permanent arrangements made. Apply to J. IN BROS., 44

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE STORE TO LEASE, UNDER FIFTH AVE. one floor with basement if desired. Apply to H. B. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 17, BETWEEN NINETEENTH and Twentieth streets. To lease for a term of years for business purposes. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS. TO LEASE FOR a term of years, a large Plot of Ground, well covered with two-story buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes, for which there is connected a 200 feet water front, with one brick store and one of wood; also a steam power if desired. Inquire at the premises, 502 East 23d street. P. M. KOCH BROS.

LOFT TO LET, A FIRST CLASS THIRD LOFT AND basement, 60 by 100 feet, with line light, suitable for a wholesale domestic agent, or a compact business. Apply 487 Broadway, up stairs.

REST OR SALE WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, the Premises Nos. 147 and 149, brick stock, buildings on rear, lot 50 by 98.5. Apply to WILLIAM B. ANDREWS & BRO., 413 Water street.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS, 50X90, TO LET, TOgether or separate, in best most eligible factory building in the city. Inquire at 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and eighth avenues.

STORES AND VACANT LOTS TO RENT—AT MOST accessible points on East River. WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street, or Shin Chan Cery of DAVID W. MOLEAN, corner East and Delancey streets.

SUPERIOR OFFICES TO LET, FROM 1ST MARCH.—Second, third and fourth stories, 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty street. Apply on the premises, to I. G. PEARSON.

TO LET, HOUSE AND STORE, OR STORE ALONE, 25x70 feet, being in perfect order, having been thoroughly fitted up last May; hotels also in perfect order; possession immediately if required. 201 Sixth avenue, opposite Macy's, near Fourteenth street.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE ON WEST TENTH STREET, close to Broadway, very desirable location for the confectionery, corset, hair goods or similar business, with the fixtures and Shelving complete. Apply immediately to GUSTAVUS DRAESKE, 247 Broadway, room 16.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER, THE THIRD AND fourth Floors, of 20,000 square feet room each, in the new, well lighted building, Fortieth street, corner of Tenth avenue; each floor is heated by steam; has gas and water; ready for occupation on the 15th of February; business very hazardous prohibited need not inquire. Particulars at FIRST & PRYBORS, machinists, 452 Tenth avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS 39 WEST FOURTH street, with the building 121 Mercer street. Inquire of G. GUSTAL, 39 West Fourth street.

TO LET A FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 Leonard street; possession immediately. Inquire of Messrs. MOONEY & CO., second loft.

TO LET AT 85 WALKER STREET, NEAR BROADway, three Lofts, 100 by 25, suited for light manufacturing purposes; possession immediately; or the whole Building would be let on five years' lease from the 1st May next.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN stone Houses 28 and 30 East Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place, suitable for business purposes. Immediate possession. Apply to owner, 84 Broadway, room 24, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE LARGE FOUNDRY BUILDING ON TWENtieth street, coal yard, water front and pier foot of East Nineteenth street; also vacant Lots near the water. Apply to H. D. & J. C. BROOKMAN, 57 South street.

TO LEASE—THE CORN EXCHANGE MILLS, IN EAST Twenty-third street, with or without machinery; will be altered to suit tenant; immediate possession. Inquire at 112 East Fourteenth street.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,154 Broadway and No. 372 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 80 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS IN JANE street, south side, near Thirteenth avenue. Apply to J. S. WARD, 42 Pearl street.

TO RENT—A STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR UNION square. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 193 Fulton street.

THE SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL LIGHTED BUILDing, 80x75 feet; five stories, avenue A and Twentieth street; with or with out power. E. S. KELLOGG, 50 West street.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 164), NEAR TWENTY-SECOND street.—Large and wide basement store to let, high ceiling; about 80 feet deep; good light; with cellar.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—98 HOUSES TO LET; CHOICE LOCALITIES; LOW rents; furnished, from $125 to $500 a month; unfurnished, $1,000 a year and upwards. WILLIAM TUCKER, 239 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to let, in first class situations, for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY brown stone Houses on West Thirty-fourth, Thirty-ninth and Forty-eighth streets, very low; 2 three story on Lexington avenue; 1 on Seventy-ninth street, East. WM. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HOUSE, with all modern improvements, suitable for private families or boarding; rent $1,600. For particulars apply at 258 West Fifteenth street.

HOUSE 16 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, TO LET—One to three years; new, four stories, basement, under cellar, high stoop, 20x60; parlor, pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout; other furniture if desired; early possession. Apply on premises or at 245 Broadway, room 8.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House, elegantly and completely furnished, situated in West Tenth street, near Fifth avenue; rent $3,500; possession May 1; will be let to a private family only. Address J. B., box 2,561 Post office.

Unfurnished.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 166 Allen street, containing all the modern improvements; possession can be given April 1, or possibly sooner. Apply for permits of H. L. SLOTE, of Slote & Janes, 98 Fulton street.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, ON WEST TWENTYsecond street, a three story high stoop brick House; modern improvements, &c.; rent $1,500; immediate possession. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

ANY GENTLEMAN WILLING TO PAY LIBERALLY for a handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, front, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman's house, in Twenty-third street, adjacent to Seventh avenue, can address M. R., box 162 Herald office. Breakfast served in room if desired.

AT 40 WEST FOURTH STREET—HANDSOMELY FURnished Second Floor to let; also Apartments for light housekeeping to respectable parties; accessible to cars. Apply as above.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE house; all modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping. No children. Cars convenient. $11 25 per week. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THE SECOND Floor, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, 313 West Nineteenth street, a few doors west of Eighth avenue.

AT BRICK COTTAGE, 473 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Thirty-second street, Parlor Floor, furnished handsomely, $8 per week; use of kitchen. Small room $3.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—BY A PRIVATE family. Inquire at 242 East Eleventh street.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS (FRENCH HOUSE), for gentlemen. 42 East Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRENCH Flat, in a first class location; Furniture for sale, all new. Address R. J., Herald office.

TO LET—AT 25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Tiffany & Co.'s, elegantly furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FRONT OR BACK PART, FOR light housekeeping, of a six-roomed floor; or whole Floor, and Furniture for sale. Apply at 861 Eighth avenue, third door.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING Second floor of first class house, with use of parlor and piano; references exchanged. 227 West Twenty-fifth street.

$7 PER WEEK.—A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR TO let; prefer to let without board; American family, with home comforts. 155 West Thirty-fifth street.

34TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—An elegantly furnished House to rent; other Houses, furnished and unfurnished. Apply at Everett Library rooms, 368 Sixth avenue.

139 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms, without board; also a few unfurnished for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, bath, &c. Terms moderate.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway. To let, several nicely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen or man and wife. Rent from $3 to $5 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms; best location in the city. House at 567 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE, ENGLISH BASEMENT preferred, for two months, between Fourteenth and Thirty-third streets, Third and Seventh avenues. Address, by three days, stating where possession can be had, A. MANSELL, station D, Bond Street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FREE TRANSFER, WITH PARTI-CLASS OF two Houses and one Lot for sale and to let, 6 miles on the map. A. B., Box 3,000 Post office.

A.—FOR SALE—IN SECOND AVENUE, BELOW 42d street, a lot 20 feet front, 100 feet deep, with a two story brick house. Apply to E. & G. STEVENSON & SON, 33 Pine street.

A.—PRIVATE HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in first class locations, for families or boarding. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A HOUSE, 19 EAST 42D STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues, must be sold; has been built but a few years; has every modern convenience; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to MR. HOWARD, 19 East 42d street.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE, NEAR LEXINGTON, $24,000; must be sold. Brown stone, $23,000; another, $22,000. LIBERTY, Third avenue, corner Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished three story high stoop brown stone House 64 Lexington avenue, corner Forty. Apply on premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House 324 stoop, replete with all modern improvements, finished to Third floor, Grates in Seventy-Seventh street, 1st west of Madison avenue; possession immediate if required. Lots Uptown. For further particulars, HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE SITUATED IN FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Central Park, two first class Elevator Brown Stone Fronts, recently finished in hard wood. A fine opportunity for investment. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in Bedford Place, near Forty-fifth street, containing 20 feet front, 2 rooms and 1 toilet on a floor; if the purchaser desires will be fitted up for two families in every respect, 25x100.12; will be sold at a bargain. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON FIFTH AVENUE, vicinity of Forty-ninth street, elegant, full width four story high stoop brown stone House, rent $5,500 per year. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

LOTS FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON FIFTH AND Madison avenues and intersecting streets adjacent to the principal avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A MAGNIFICENT FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, on Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; new carpets and mirrors; the house is in first class order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

NECESSITY MAKES OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE cheap, a four story brown stone House, below Sixty-second street, near Central Park; also one on Lexington avenue. FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 946 Third avenue.

3D AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A FIVE STORY House and Lot on west side Third avenue, below Sixteenth street. Inquire at 247 East Seventy-first street, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M.

$22,500.—OTHER HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE Houses, Forty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, 20x45; parlors in hard wood, bay windows. CHARLES F. MALLOY.

West Side.

A THREE STORY BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, ALSO rear building, for sale cheap. Apply on the premises, 457 West Eighteenth street.

ANY PARTY DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FINE brown stone House on Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, with small amount of cash, apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE—ON TUESday, February 6, at 11 o'clock, prompt, at stable 13 Vesey street, of three fine truck, express, cart or business Horses; one large Express Wagon, one carpenter's Wagon, one Brewery, one Top Wagon, one Open Wagon, one Depot Wagon; also harness and truck Harness, light Road Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. N. B.—For full particulars see Tuesday's Herald.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue—A three story brick House, of extra width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MILLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, NOS. 421 AND 423 WEST Forty-fourth street, each 25x100, with a new Cottage on one, Cottage and brick Building on the other; liberal terms. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FRENCH ROOF Brown Stone House, 25x58, lot 100 feet, No. 64 West Forty-eighth street, on Columbia College lease ground; with or without Furniture. Inquire on the premises.

$24,000.—FOR SALE, FIFTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a three story high stoop brown stone House, 16.8x80x105; north side street; all modern improvements. J. STEVENSON, 58 Broadway, room 14.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 22x 25x75, with all improvements; price $30,000. For particulars apply to GEO. SAMUELS, 405 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & OGDEN,

Real Estate Brokers,

are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations 500 Dwelling Houses, desirable situated, from $5,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms. Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD

RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE,

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A GOOD CHANCE TO PROCURE A SPLENDID home.—Only $3,000 cash, balance of $6,700 on mortgage, for a three story Philadelphia brick House; replete with all the modern improvements; located on Lafayette avenue, near Nostrand, Brooklyn; also the fine Cottage 294 Hancock street, near Broadway, for $3,500, $300 to $500 down, balance in seven years. For full particulars address ESTATE, box 175 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; ALL improvements; 133 Livingston street; excellent neighborhood; one minute within City Hall and all car lines; reasonable price. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BRICK HOUSE ON TWENTYthird street, South Brooklyn; gas, water, heater; only $,000 cash. Apply to S. P. DU BOIS, 128 Elm street, N. Y.

$5,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—FOR sale, two of the finest brown stone Houses in Brooklyn, E. D., situated on Bedford avenue (Nos. 122 and 124), between Howes and Penn streets. They are entirely new, and contain every improvement that long experience could suggest; laundry, water, gas, closets in every room, &c.; ready for immediate occupation. Apply at 226 Canal street. Will be shown by person on premises.

$19,000.—MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE RESIdence, in one of the best localities in Brooklyn; the property of a lady whose illness will not permit of housekeeping; rich Furniture, made to order, will be sold at half its cost; terms satisfactory. Only principals address A., box 210 Herald office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AN INDISPUTABLE FACT—THAT REAL ESTATE on Jersey City Heights has increased in greater proportion than any suburb of the city, owing to its convenient and healthy situation, the low rates of taxation and the positive protection afforded by Jersey laws. Cottages from $1,500 to $3,500; French roof Houses, elegant Villas, Lots and Plots, which, for want of money are placed in the market at very low prices. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

$9,300 WILL BUY A SMALL, NEAT ONE story Cottage on Bergen hill, four rooms, large building in rear, suitable for workshop or stable, water and waste pipes in both, on Grove street, one block from Bergen avenue station; Newark and New York Railway; fare ten cents, including ferriage; trains every half hour; only 16 minutes from foot of Liberty street; good neighborhood and healthy location. J. A. COTTINGHAM, 104 West street, corner Liberty.

$2,500 WILL BUY A NEW, TWO STORY Cottage on Prescott place, near Library Hall, east side of Bergen Hill, within walking distance of the ferry; close to horse cars; water and gas. J. A. COTTINGHAM, 104 West street, corner of Liberty street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE—WITH IMmediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chestnut streets, in the village of Tarrytown, with the finished walks of the adjacent parks. Library and dining rooms on the first floor, hall through centre; four large bedrooms on the second floor; kitchen, laundry, cemented cellar and store room down stairs; range, heater, grates and mantels; marble set; gas and gas fixtures throughout the whole house; wide shaded front and rear, and on one side with vines, rose bushes, &c.; covering 125 feet on Washington street and 145 feet on Chestnut street; fruit, shade trees and flowers. For the above property, with a large lot of ground in front, well and cistern water, with pumps in kitchen and in yard. The whole in good, stable, fences, &c., are all in perfect repair, and is suitable for either a private residence or boarding house, and is offered on very easy terms, and immediate possession given. Apply to S. EMERSON, 845 Sixth avenue.

AT STATEN ISLAND, NEAR FERRY, TO LEASE FOR manufacturing purposes, ten to twelve thousand square feet of surface, in a substantial brick building, with or without steam power. THOMAS BOND, 132 Broadway.

ADVERTISER HAS A PLOT OF GROUND, ABOUT 2½ acres, in Middle st., Lower Jamaica, N. I., admirably situated for building purposes, within ten minutes walk from depot, which he will sell cheap, if will trade for a good House and Lot on the west side of city, or for cash house, lot or vessel. Address owner, J. F. S., Herald office.

AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—A COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale. The house commands the finest view of the Sound and has improvements, high ground, fine shade trees, fruit, poultry, also distance of Grand Central Depot, 20 minutes. EDWARD MERRITT.

Refers to Richard P. Merritt, 97 Grand street, New York.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three story House, furnished and accessible; gas, water, every convenience, for 1 year or term. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 9 Pine street.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 36 ACRES CHOICE LAND, 2 miles from Church, near Union Course, L. I. Land in small parcels. Apply to or address E. ALBERTSON, Queens, L. I.

FOR SALE IN QUEENS COUNTY, IN THE TOWN of Jamaica, near Hollis, two miles from Jamaica Depot on the Long Island Railroad, a valuable building lot, containing about 1½ acres of land, with a large two story frame dwelling house, with all the modern conveniences, and a large barn on the premises. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street, or to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROOF HOUSE

AT STATEN ISLAND, NEAR FERRY, FOR SALE, ONE of the finest Country Seats on the Island, containing about 20 acres of land, with a large and commodious House, with all the modern conveniences, and a large barn on the premises. Apply to

AT NO. 2 CLIFTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, STATEN Island, the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, containing about 2 acres of land, with a large and commodious House, with all the modern conveniences, and a large barn on the premises. Apply to

$22 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—S. H. HERZ has for sale a large assortment of fancy and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Jewelry, Watches &c. Loans wanted on by Mrs. Herz. Please read note.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

CENTRELL TWO STORY BASEMENT COTTAGE, NINE rooms, one acre of land, in a pleasant locality, one minute's walk from landing. New Brighton, S. I. Terms easy. DARROW, 50 Broad street.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—FOURTEEN ACRES OF splendid Land, fair House, large stable, &c., and very choice Orchard of Grafted Fruit; also, a new Cottage, with 2 Lots, for sale cheap. Apply to KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A FINE MANUFACTURING Site can be had on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. Road, consisting of 14 acres, with 12 new Dwellings, and the finest Water Power in Pennsylvania, with 25 Trains of New York and Philadelphia, and Delaware coal to come a great bargain. Address PEIRSON & STILLMAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, WITH AN ACRE OF Ground, good fruit, &c., at New Durham, N. J., forty minutes from Chambers street. Apply to WILLIAM T. DAY, 190 Wooster street, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE, WITH EARLY possession, a comfortable House, with nearly half an acre of ground; bath, &c.; easy of access, so hourly ride from Peck Slip ferry; situate in Melrose, a healthy neighborhood. The above will present a good investment for building purposes or for town business requiring room. For private terms apply to A. KERSHAW, 120 William street, New York or on spot.

75 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND AT WHITE PLAINS, Westchester county, ten minutes' walk from depot; very little money required; terms made to suit purchaser. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

Real Estate to Be Traded.

A FINE TRACT OF LAND IN IOWA, CONTAINING 160 acres, to exchange for merchandise. Address A. B., Herald office.

BRICK HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, $7,500; STATEN Island House, near Quarantine ferry, $5,000; or mortgage; one or both to exchange for New York house. MICHAEL MURPHY, 49 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FINE BROWN stone Houses, choice locations, near Central Park, ranging from $1,400 to $40,000. Address FRANKLIFE, 353 Eighth avenue.

THREE WHOLESALE STOCKS CLOTHING, TWO retail stocks Dry Goods, to exchange for Real Estate; also Fine Class Dwellings for Lots and Farms. MILLS & CLARK, 128 Chambers street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A NICE COUNTRY SEAT IN New Jersey, a fine Farm, splendid to cut up, ten miles on Long Island, near depot. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

WANTED A PLEASANT RESIDENCE IN YONKERS, with carriage house, gas, &c., price from $5,000 to $7,000 in exchange for a first class three story brick House and Lot, with all improvements; price $12,000, balance can be made on mortgage. Apply to the owner, on the premises, 25 West Thirty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue, New York.

WILL EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN RESIDENCE, BEtween Fort Green and Hanson place, 14 rooms, all improvements, $16,000, for New York city House or bonds and mortgages. Address K. A. C., 229 East Nineteenth street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, 50x100 each, between First and Ninth avenues and Twentieth and Fiftieth streets. Address REAL ESTATE, box 196 Herald office, three days, stating price.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, Henry W. Wagner and Salvador Barlow, at this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and demands will be paid by Henry W. Wagner. H. W. WAGNER, SALVADOR BARLOW.

N. B.—The business will be still carried on by the undersigned at 38 and 40 avenue A. H. W. WAGNER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING HOUSE WOULD take exclusive sale of some valuable and profitable specialties wanted by painters, builders, contractors or manufacturers. Address box 633 Post office, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE BUSIness at Chicago; advertiser will furnish two-thirds of capital and divide equally. Those with capital and thorough knowledge of the business address, for ten days, STEWART, Herald office.

A BUSINESS PARTNER, WITH $5,000 CAPITAL, IN a profitable, legitimate manufacturing business, covered by letters patent; money to develop business and under control of investor. For personal interview state where to be seen and address MONOPOLY, box 4,116 New York Post office.

A.—$1,500.—WANTED, A SQUARE BUSINESS MAN to take half interest in a successful liquor saloon and place of amusement in this city; profits immense. Call for particulars at 208 Thompson street, near Bleecker, between 10 and 1.

A RELIABLE MAN, WITH $5,000, MAY LEARN OF a manufactory opportunity for investing in a good business already established by addressing OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A.—WANTED, A PARTY, WITH $10,000 AND EXPErience in hardware trade; $5,000 in an established retail lock factory; $10,000 in retail coal business. Apply to GREGG, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

A.—A PARTY WITH $5,000 WILL FIND A DESIRABLE investment in the manufacture of an article indispensable in almost every mechanical pursuit. Apply to GREGG, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

A SURE FORTUNE.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $3,000 capital can hear of an extraordinary opportunity for making money by applying at 405 Broadway, room 14.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MILLINERY Business on Broadway; or partner wanted. Address M., box 144 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $15,000 or more, in a safe factory; principals only will answer. Address G. F., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A STRAW goods manufacturing business; must be a man of character and not afraid of work. Apply to T. W. STONE, 477 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, WITH $2,000 or $3,000; the only one in this city; a sure fortune and now commences. Apply at 249 East 11th street, between Second and Third avenues, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MERCHANT TAILORING business already established; either a good tailor or a business man, with capital of $1,000 to $5,000, can be shown a fine opportunity to extend and make money in the business. Address, with full name, TAILOR, care of J. B. West, 35 Union square.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO JOIN IN THE manufacture of a staple hardware, secured by patents, with unlimited demand; good profits; factory in working order; no agents. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE OLD IRON, METAL and Machinery business, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn; one able to contribute the financial part of the business, and able to command from $5,000 to $8,000, can address M. O. P., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING A MOST SPLENDID painted panorama, with all apparatus and appliances complete, requiring $200 and upwards per week the year round, wishes a Partner with $500 to $600. Apply immediately at 427 Canal street, in bird store.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH CAPITAL TO ENGAGE with the advertiser in a safe manufacturing business which will pay 50 to 75 per cent. Address J. W. SEAMAN, box 6,102 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $5,000 TO $15,000, to manufacture an article that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per year, with unlimited increasing facilities. Address GAB, Herald office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, AS TICKET seller and manager for a money-making show, lately exhibited to crowded houses in New York city and highly spoken of by the press; expenses very light, and will pay, with proper management, $4,000 weekly profits. Apply at 515 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

$2,500—PARTNER, IN ESTABLISHED BOOT AND shoe store in finest city West; plenty business; quick sales and large profits; money invested in stock immediately. Address WEST, Herald office.

$2,800 CASH WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED Light Manufacturing Business, including machinery, &c.—Article staple; pays 40 per cent; easily managed. Apply to REED & LOTT, No. 5 Dey street.

$10,000.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT IS WANTED in a well established, profitable and staple manufacturing business; extent of the same: Sales per annum for two years will be paid for it, and the loan well secured; the best of mercantile references given. Address HARDWARE, box 202 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

EUROPE.

L. LLGRAND'S PERFUMES, 207 Regent, Bazaar, 26, Paris. Perfumery circus, special for the preservation of beauty. Eau de Cologne Lys, diet sprinkled performances and handkerchiefs. Sold by all perfumers, druggists and hairdressers.

BILLIARDS.

ALL STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—Rose and elegant designs; Patent Bagatelle Boards and everything appertaining to billiards. 24 newest patterns. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 768 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME PORTER, CELEBRATED MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant—Consult her on all events of life. 26 Carmine street, N. Y. gentlemen.

MADAME W. ROSS, THE FEMALE MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, is now receiving at above address. Gives correct advice on all matters. 104 West Fourteenth street, three doors from Seventh avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT 25 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place, a fine assortment of second hand Clothing for gentlemen's wear, at prices ranging from 50 cents upwards. Also a fine assortment of new Clothing on account of selling off. Call and examine.

ASTONISHING PRICES OBTAINED FOR CAST OFF Wearing Apparel. Cards a shower of, &c. Or calling on gentlemen at No. 64 New st., HASKINS, 91 Sixth avenue, third store above Washington place.

AT THE PETERS ESTABLISHMENT, 204 FIFTH AVENUE, near Twenty-fifth street, a large assortment of fine Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, for custom trade, at 25 per cent less than usual prices. Also, a fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dressing Gowns, &c., at 25 per cent less than usual prices. Also, a fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dressing Gowns, &c., at 25 per cent less than usual prices.

A FIRST CLASS ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING AT half price, at 204 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

AT 66 FOURTH AVENUE, ARE THE BEST SUITS IN the city for $15; pants, $4; vests, $2 50; overcoats, $10; dressing gowns, $10; boys' suits, $5; pants, $1 50; vests, $1; overcoats, $5; dressing gowns, $5. Also, a large assortment of Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself. Store open till 10 P. M.

AT 66 FOURTH AVENUE, ARE THE BEST SUITS IN the city for $15; pants, $4; vests, $2 50; overcoats, $10; dressing gowns, $10; boys' suits, $5; pants, $1 50; vests, $1; overcoats, $5; dressing gowns, $5. Also, a large assortment of Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself. Store open till 10 P. M.

AT 639 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, will be found a large assortment of Second Hand Clothing, Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Plate, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Shawls, Blankets, Furs, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Wearing Apparel, Cloaks, Dresses, Millinery Goods, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Crinolines, Bustles, Fancy Goods, Notions, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, Pictures, Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, Parlor Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cots, Cribs, Cradles, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hardware

RICHARD WAGNER.

An Interview with the "Musician of the Future."

Wagner's Projected "Nibelungen" Theatre at Baireuth—The German Opera To Be Reformed—The Musical Drama and the Old Opera—Wagner's Appearance—Frau Wagner—A Wagnerian Speech—Size, Plan, Design, &c., of the New Theatre $100 Per Ticket—300,000 Thalers To Be Collected—Baireuth and Ammergau—Christian and Heathen Teutonic Gods—The Invisible Orchestra—The "Music of the Present."

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Jan. 17, 1872.

The year 1873 in Europe promises great attractions for the annual contingent of tourists that England and America send to the Old World. First of all will come the Vienna Exposition, and the "beautiful, blue Danube" will probably rejoice in admirers as plentiful as those which in other years crowded the steamers of the Rhine. For a very select few, however, the hitherto dead old Bavarian city of Baireuth, the capital of East Franconia, will be the centre of attraction. It is there, as is now determined, that the celebrated German "musiker," Richard Wagner, the composer of "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan and Isolde," "The Meistersinger of Nuremberg," "Rienzi," the "Kaisermarch," &c., intends to erect in the course of the present year his new Theatrical Temple for the festal performance of the grand operatic work of his life, the

"RING OF THE NIBELUNGEN,"

a work the musical part of which will be finished before Easter, 1872. The "Nibelungen" is entitled by its author as a "theatrical festal play" for three nights and an introductory one, the four divisions bearing the titles "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung," forming as a whole the "Ring of the Nibelungen."

Now that Wagner's once so-called "music of the future" has at last found general acknowledgment in Germany, and the composer's really grand plans appear to have every chance of being carried into execution, the eyes of the entire musical and dramatic world are centred upon this man, who, after many years of struggle, has finally won such a vast pre-eminence. Wagner, who a decade ago was ridiculed by nearly the whole of the German musical press, and was declared by many to be ready for a lunatic asylum, because of his bold and really advanced ideas, has become a king among his countrymen, and his name and his projected theatre are the themes of discussion in all the higher circles of German musical and dramatic society. But I would not have it understood that Wagner—even after the wonderful successes of his "Lohengrin" at Bologna and Florence—has conquered all his enemies in Germany, for a better hated person does not exist on this Continent. The most diverse opinions still exist among the German critics as to the merits of Wagner as a composer.

A few evenings ago "Lohengrin" was given at the Frankfort City Theatre, after a lapse of ten years, but with hardly an echo of the enthusiasm that the same opera won in Bologna. I heard one gentleman remark afterward that the music had given him a headache; another said that the opera was "stupid," while for my own part, notwithstanding the fact that the singing and acting were far below mediocrity and not at all corresponding to the demands made by Wagner himself, I felt an intense satisfaction, after being so long surfeited with Offenbach and the frivolous music of the lighter French school. I could not get out of my mind the criticism of this same opera made by a gentleman of Bologna, that hearing "Lohengrin" was like seeing a woman with her natural hair

AMONG A WORLD OF CHIGNONS.

In "Lohengrin," as all his later operas, Wagner has brought music, song, scenery and action into a grand, harmonious "musical drama," as he himself has expressed it, in contrast to the ordinary opera, which he declares purely one-sided and "corrupted." And, in truth, the majority of the operas put on the stage in Germany to-day are wofully insignificant creations.

Some weeks ago Wagner was invited by the "Wagner Association" of Mannheim, one of the many societies now existing in Germany having in view the furtherance of Wagner's ideas, to direct a concert given at Mannheim in Christmas week, the proceeds of which were to be used in the purchase of tickets for the performance of the "Ring of Nibelungen" at Baireuth in 1873. The composer acceded to the invitation after considerable reflection; and especially was induced to comply as a recognition of the initiative taken by the Mannheim Wagner Association in the furtherance of his plans. According to instructions I went to Mannheim, in order to see the great musician, and to get from him full information about the projected theatre. My mission proved in so far successful that, warmly welcomed by the chief members of the Wagner Association, I was enabled to participate with that body in the composer's reception, and to hear from his own lips many interesting details of his plans for the future. I was, unfortunately, compelled to forego the favor of an especial conversation with the Meister, for the reason that I found his brief time allotted to the visit so taken up with important arrangements with the association and receiving the visits of distinguished personages—among others the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden—that I did not feel justified in claiming even more favor for the NEW YORK HERALD. I should, as you may imagine, have sent my report earlier had I not had good reasons for withholding it. On taking my leave of the composer and his amiable lady (a daughter of the musician, Franz Liszt, and the divorced wife of Hans von Bülow, the former requested me not to send off my letter until he had sent me a pamphlet that he would put to press in a few days. Last evening the postman brought me the long expected work—"Report to the German Wagner Associations About the Circumstances and Facts which Attended the Creation of the Festal Play of 'The Ring of the Nibelungen,' by Richard Wagner."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF WAGNER.

The composer is in stature somewhat undersized; his constitution is exceedingly unquiet and nervous; his eyes are piercing and very, and above them rises a high vaulted forehead. Of the powerful head of Beethoven, the clear, sunny eyes of Mozart, there is nothing in Wagner. His whole appearance is, indeed, not winning, and yet there is something about him that makes us feel that we have to do with no ordinary man. With the director's staff in hand the Meister seems imbued with new vitality, he beats the time with one fool, marking the rhythmus with both hands, evincing by his movements new satisfaction, now displeasure, now and then stemming a too by a slight hiss. Two musical societies had united for the evening, and it was wonderful to see with what accuracy Wagner directed them. The general opinion was that never before had Wagner's own music found in Mannheim true expression, and the same was admitted in regard to the classic pieces. An excellent Mannheim critic said afterwards—"As all the manifestations of Wagner's genius are only various rays from the same central point, as all his works lead to a grand ideal of art, so does his directing stand in the most perfect harmony with this ideal and composition, the same all the more immediately as we see here the creator of this ideal in person, who knows to the detail of his art even in the reproduction of known works, which become in his hands new creations."

The Mannheim Wagner Association had taken care to provide an extra-art banquet at the Europäischer Hof for the Meister, a number of prominent artists of the great musician being invited. The appearance of Wagner and his lady was greeted by a standing. The two took their places opposite the members of the Wagner Committee. Mrs. Wagner was to me an

EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING LADY,

the daughter of one of the greatest musical characters that ever lived—Franz Liszt. Since the wife of Wagner's former friend, Von Bülow, the present director of the Court Theatre of Munich, Count says Frau Klindy (the admiral of torpedo), a wave (almost a tempest) in Wagner's musical career, she appears now as devoted to her husband as a woman can well be.

One of the members of the Wagner Association, Dr. Jacobi, greeted Wagner in choice terms. He expressed the feeling of enthusiasm felt by all in Wagner, and thanked him for the honor done to the city in his appearance among them. "We can," said he, "place Mannheim to-day parallel with Baireuth. Both cities appear as favorites of the Muses. Each one will in its peculiar way be the temple of a common art, and we celebrate our Wagner day (in contrast to all the times of the winter solstice). And thus Richard Wagner has again brought to our Mannheim a new station in the old German Christmas. In the light of this day and every year we shall celebrate it festal. And I hope to have the Meister with us at least in spirit."

Further speeches [illegible] Wagner [illegible] Baireuth had been chosen for the performance of the "Ring of the Nibelungen," whose legendary home was certainly the legendary Rhine. Why Worms was not chosen, the residence of the

OLD BURGUNDIAN KINGS,

where, as the legend of the Nibelungen Lied tells us, "the Nibelungen hoard is buried," to Worms, it having been Chriemhild's marriage gift, afterwards it is asked on by Hagen and sunk in the Rhine [illegible] could only be explained in the fact that the miracle-man needed for a Bavarian city out of regard for King Ludwig (of family his first and most powerful patron).

WHAT HE SAYS.

Wagner was evidently in no hurry for the revelation of his principles. He answered to earnest inquiries worms. It had been asked why he had addressed himself to Mannheim in the furtherance of his plans. The great past, the constant interest for art an [illegible] that had always prevailed there, had been for him points of attraction and connection. There, too, was to be still found the truly German feeling not in the larger cities, but in the home of royalty. He had often been asked his reasons for selecting the little town of Baireuth as the place for his festal theatre. The same reasons had influenced him now as in the case of Mannheim. Baireuth lies in the very heart of Germany, at the same time in Bavaria, the land whose King had shown him so many favors. Through the grace of King Ludwig he had been enabled to complete his work uninterruptedly in quiet and without cares. But in order to put his ideas in practice he had needed the co-operation of enthusiastic friends who clustered around him, and Mannheim had been the first to aid him by taking independent initiative actions. The Mannheimers were the first to confirm his faith in the practical realization of his plans. They had shown him where the true soil in the German artists must be looked for—in the heart of the nation. Baireuth was still a soil undefiled by modern "culture." It was still virgin soil for true art. From it he hoped that a youthful, powering art-life would arise. He hoped this confidently, and connected with a *Hoch!* to his friends in Mannheim and to the first founders and President of the Mannheim-Wagner Association.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WAGNER.

The banquet lasted long. Before it ended music and singing were heard outside the hotel. The Mannheim "Maennergesangverein" had brought an ovation to Wagner. Early next morning the composer went by early train to Zurich, after a final talk with the Wagner Association and your correspondent. In answer to my request for clear details respecting the Baireuth undertaking Herr Wagner said that "the festal play will occupy four evenings for its performance, and under my especial directions. I have chosen Baireuth for the place of performance, and the summer months of 1873 as the time. My plan—which I first published in 1863, in the introduction to the text of my 'Nibelungen'—is to erect an especial theatre for the performance of my play.

THE ESTIMATED COST

for the theatre and performances is 300,000 thalers (about a quarter of a million of dollars). This money will be raised from the sale of a thousand patrons' tickets, the cost of each being 300 thalers, and enabling the possessor to attend the three repetitions of the play. Three persons can, however, join in the purchase of a single patron's ticket, and thus for 100 thalers, each will be enabled to see the four parts of the 'Nibelungen.' He is not compelled to see them on successive evenings, but can so arrange it with the joint possessors of the ticket that he can distribute his time over the three repetitions of the play. An especial theatre will be erected, the interior arrangement of which will perfectly correspond to my intentions, the solidity and exterior of which will, however, depend upon the means placed at my disposition. For the erection of the theatre and the scenic arrangements for the especial object of the performance of the play I have time to arrange until the spring of 1873. Then all the best singers and musicians, chosen by me expressly for the occasion, will meet at Baireuth, and fully two months will be occupied in the rehearsals. Five hundred comfortable seats will be placed at the disposal of those patrons and promoters of my undertaking who, through the medium of an association of friends, in whose hands I place this part of the necessary work, shall have brought together means enabling my plan to be carried into execution. As secretary—to whom all moneys for the purchase of patrons' tickets are to be sent—the Baron von Cohn, of Dessau, court banker of Kaiser William, of Germany, has been chosen."

The site selected for the "Nibelungen Theatre" is on an elevation outside the city, called the Stuckberg, and is owned, fortunately, by a warm friend of Wagner's music. The area that the theatre itself will occupy is estimated at

ONE AND A HALF BAVARIAN ACRES,

and a space equally large is reserved for park grounds outside the edifice. Wagner has certainly an eye for beauty, as well as for the practicability of his enterprise. From the plateau upon which the theatre stands, east and west, charming views of the Fichtelgebirge are to be obtained. Another reason besides the one of beauty for the selection of an elevated site is that Wagner intends to render his orchestra invisible—that is, to sink the place for the musicians below the audience level. The front and sides of the theatre, we learn, are to be built solid, the former monumentally decorated, while the part devoted to the stage will be of framework alone. The front will have a width of 170 feet, the length of the building being 240 feet, and the portion devoted to the stage will have a height measured from the floor of 160 feet. For the building of the theatre 160,000 florins have been set apart, and for the machinery 50,000 florins. The first stone is to be laid on the 2d of May, when Wagner himself will be present. The Prussian Minister, Von Schleinitz, is also expected to put in an appearance. The city will have ample accommodations for the two to three thousand strangers that will attend during the festal season. A committee in Baireuth will provide for all emergencies.

WAGNER'S PECULIAR NOTIONS.

It is now nearly twenty years since Wagner first wrote the text to his "Nibelungen." He was everywhere hailed as an "enthusiast," and his "Music of the Future" was made the butt of the "musikanten." Wagner's reform principles have gradually come to their due prominence, and the founding of Wagner associations in all the large cities of Germany proves that a movement in his favor is growing every day. Wagner's theories are so well known to the musical world that it is unnecessary to devote much space to them here. He says, in brief, that all that exists under the name of "German opera" deserves to be forgotten; this "opera," grossly insulting to all musical and dramatic art, is a mistake, for in this genre of art, the means of expression (music) is made the end; the aim of expression (the drama) is made the means. Wagner comes to the conclusion that the true "opera or art work of the future" is the combination of all the arts—music, painting, poetry and song. In this aim Gluck preceded him in endeavoring to create the "musical tragedy," and Goethe himself was a prophet of this very "musical drama" of which Wagner is now the high priest of Germany. Wagner's ideas of opera are that in it poetry and music, nay, all the arts should combine to produce the most perfect ideal illusions, and thus give the "most complete expression of human sympathies in the intellectual intercourse of social existence."

The "Nibelungen" has been found too complicated and too expensive for the ordinary opera theatres of Germany. The "Rheingold" and "The Walkure," have been brought out at Munich with decided success, but so far they are foreign to the German opera-going public. The subject, the "Nibelungen," though thoroughly German, being an old German mythological legend, is strange to the majority of Germans, and it has been urged by a certain critic that

A "NIBELUNGEN LEXICON"

should be prepared for the visitors to Wagner's festal play, otherwise, even those well versed in the history of the old Teutonic gods will be puzzled. In all Wagner's late operas the harmony of the text with the music is an essential point. Attending the performance of the "Nibelungen" without understanding the legends of the old heathen gods would prove as unsatisfactory, perhaps, as if a Mussulman were to make a pilgrimage to the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. The music, solos, chorus, action are all beautiful; but the harmony would be lost in the non-comprehension of the subject. If Dingelstedt, while theatrical director at Weimar, found it necessary when Hebbel's "Nibelungen" was performed there—and Hebbel's version follows the Nibelungen Saga almost literally—to attach a commentary to the play bill, how much more necessary will it be for Wagner's quadrilogium, when it is brought out at Baireuth? In "Rheingold," for instance, the ancient god, Wodan, Donner, Fro and Loge appear; the Nibelungen, Alberich, Mime, Fasolt, Fafner, the goddesses Freika, Fricka, Freia, Erda and the Rhine daughters Woglinda, Wellgunda and Flosshilda. Few will understand the elementary myths as embodied in these ancient worthies. The King of Bavaria, the Emperor of Germany and Duke Ernst, of Saxe-Coburg, have become patrons of the Wagner Theatre; Wagner associations are springing up in all the larger cities, and the money required will be shortly forthcoming. American musicians and lovers of dramatic art would do well to enter into correspondence with some of the German Wagner Associations, if they wish tickets for the festal Baireuth play, as at a later date the tickets will certainly command a considerable premium.

AN INVISIBLE ORCHESTRA.

The Wagnerian plan of rendering the orchestra invisible is attracting attention here and a few of the composer's own words on this interesting subject will be of interest. I imagine to musicians across the water. He says:—"To make the festal play in every sense complete, I consider the invisibility of the orchestra very essential. Every one will see the importance of this plan who, with the illusion of gaining a true impression of a dramatic work of art, has attended our operatic performances, and through the inevitable sight of the music and its conductor have involuntarily been made aware of technical evolutions which should be kept totally out of his sight, just as care will as the mechanical arrangements of the decorations, which, seen from the side scenes, make, as is well known, a disturbing impression upon the looker on."

I am aware that what I have here reported will give but a very faint conception of Wagner's great scheme for the Baireuth festal play. The whole thing is of such scope and magnitude that one needs a book to exhaust the subject. I shall be able to give more details in May, when the first stone of the new theatre at Baireuth will be laid and when the composer's plans will be completed. Wagner has not yet completed [illegible] the singers and a few for the part, but [illegible] active correspondence with some of our most [illegible] operatics. He is now in [illegible] again, [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] opera. The [illegible] of the rising of the Nibelungen." The first was composed years ago, the whose of the poem was published by [illegible] and as I am closing [illegible] news comes from Baireuth that the site for the Wagner theatre [illegible] chosen from the [illegible] has given [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

A Great Crush at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SERMON BY MISS SMILEY.

The Farewell of the Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

DR. PORTER ON VITAL CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Dix on Married Life and Free Love Heresies.

Sermons by Drs. Williams, McGlynn, Dix, Porter and Cuyler; Father McNerney, Messrs. Hepworth, Lothrop and Beecher, and Miss Smiley.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Parable of the Sower—Necessity and Importance of Hearing the Word of God—Sermon by the Rev. Father McNerney.

There was, as usual, a very large attendance at the Cathedral yesterday. The first mass was commenced at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Kearney officiating as celebrant. At the termination of the first Gospel the Rev. Father McNerney ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon, taking his text from St. Luke, viii., 4-15, relating to the parable of a sower. The reverend gentleman explained that under the similitude of a sower, who goes forth to sow his seed, our blessed Lord reminded mankind that He came down from Heaven to spread His Word among men as the seed.

THE CURSE OF SALVATION.

He took upon Himself their nature, subjected Himself to their infirmities and spoke to them in their own tongue, that by them He might be understood. He came not as an imperious master, not as the avenger of His Word which had often been been rejected and despised, but as the faithful master of the household who himself would gain cultivate with greater care a hitherto barren soil. Thus did the loving Saviour visit the cities and towns and hamlets of Judea and Galilee. He went forth even unto the country of the Samaritans and the Gentiles, teaching the multitudes that gathered together and hastened to meet Him. While the husbandman was careful to sow the seed only on the soil that had been prepared to receive it, our blessed Lord scattered in every direction the seeds of the divine word. He was not a respecter of persons. The barren soil, the rocky rock the thorny ground, received their share as well as the better prepared and more fruitful soil. His teachings were placed within the reach of all—of the learned and the unlearned, of the rich and the poor, of the good and the wicked, for He preferred that the seed should be scattered in vain than that any one should plead that if he had not done what was right it was because he had not been taught the necessity of doing so. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to dilate at some length upon the manner in which the Word of God has been spread, though all ages.

THE CARES OF THE WORLD

were the thorns that choked the Divine Word bringing forth fruit in the soil. It was at first the solicitude of life, or man's anxiety to secure a position in the world or to acquire what may make us the physically and socially agreeable. Too often did man loose sight of his last end in seeking happiness on earth. Too often was man absorbed in the service of his fellow man and of the world at the expense of what he owed to his Maker. It was in vain to endeavor to serve two masters. Christ Himself so declared it. The heart, therefore, that was intent on amassing wealth had no taste, no inclination for anything else, and the cares with which the desire of acquiring and the effort to preserve it filled the soul, stunted every good impression, every holy aspiration, every inspiration of grace. The thorns were the pleasures of the world, pleasures of the senses, pleasures of society, which enveloped the soul as in a network, striking it out from

THE INFLUENCE OF GRACE

and throwing it into an atmosphere in which spiritual life could have no existence. The good soil which brought forth fruit in abundance was the figure of those souls wherein reigned supreme faith, hope and charity, who sought God above all things, heard His Word with love and reverently kept it. They were the consolation of the Church in her trials. The soil rains of Heaven moisten their hearts. Its light shed over them its vivifying influence. Its sun warms them. They were the field of the Lord filled with blessings where sprung up fruit to life eternal. The seed which the Divine Word sowed upon the face of the earth.

The mass sung was by Mier in E flat. Professor Schmitz presided at the organ. At the offertory a beautiful terzetto, "O Jesu Mc," was sung by the soprano, tenor and bass. The services concluded shortly after twelve o'clock.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Services at Steinway Hall—Mr. Hepworth's Sermon on "The Perfect Day."

There was a large attendance of the admirers of Mr. Hepworth at Steinway Hall yesterday morning; but the inclemency of the weather had no doubt its effect in keeping many away who otherwise would have been present. Mr. Hepworth charmed his audience by a sermon on "The Perfect Day."

Mr. Hepworth's text was taken from Proverbs iv., 18—"The shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." He said:—It is a great comfort to feel that this world always has been, is now, and always will be, under the overruling Providence of God. It is His world, and not ours. We also are a part of the great plan, and all we do and say, whether we will or no, is part of the great plan, and contributes its mite towards the accomplishment of the end. Nothing is more evident than that the world has been educated to its present position by God-sent men. Schoolmasters have been raised up, who have set us our task and helped us to solve our enigmas. Some man says, Why did God reveal himself by degrees? Why have we had a succession of revelations, each new one a little more full than the last? Why did He not show Himself all at once? The answer is plain. Why do you not teach your five-year-old geometry? Simply because his baby mind cannot understand you. You must begin at the very beginning, and you must teach him his letters as though that were the only task ever to be learned. When he has mastered this work then you will take another step, will lead him into another department, and so the work will go on and on by slow degrees, the lesson being dried always to his capacity. Well, God has pursued just that plan in revealing himself to the soul of man. He endowed man with a religious craving, and then He satisfied the appetite which He had himself created. Man has been a very dull and sluggish scholar. Six thousand years have rolled away since the words of the Nazarene were spoken and His miracles performed, and how little progress we have made towards the ideal. More than forty generations have come and gone since that wondrous time and men are slaves, and yet wars are waged, and yet crimes, like epidemics, abound in every nook of the earth. I wonder at nothing so much as at the patience of the Almighty. His forbearance is

THE ONE GREAT MIRACLE.

We are able to carry his commands into effect, but we willful and perverse wretches will go in another own way. The old Testament abounds in examples when God, in the quaint figurative language of the time, repented of having made man, or even purposed to destroy His work and begin the world anew. The sin continued to increase, the new crop of humanity. This is one of the strange as the fact that the same thing goes on now. Not only seven times, but seventy times has the Lord forgiven our iniquities, but the times of the ignorance are winked over sometimes. It is very true, indeed, that the gradual progress of the race is not represented by a straight line, but it was tangled, as he had the wanderings of a man in search of something better. [illegible] a mass of stones. There were [illegible] not were [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]